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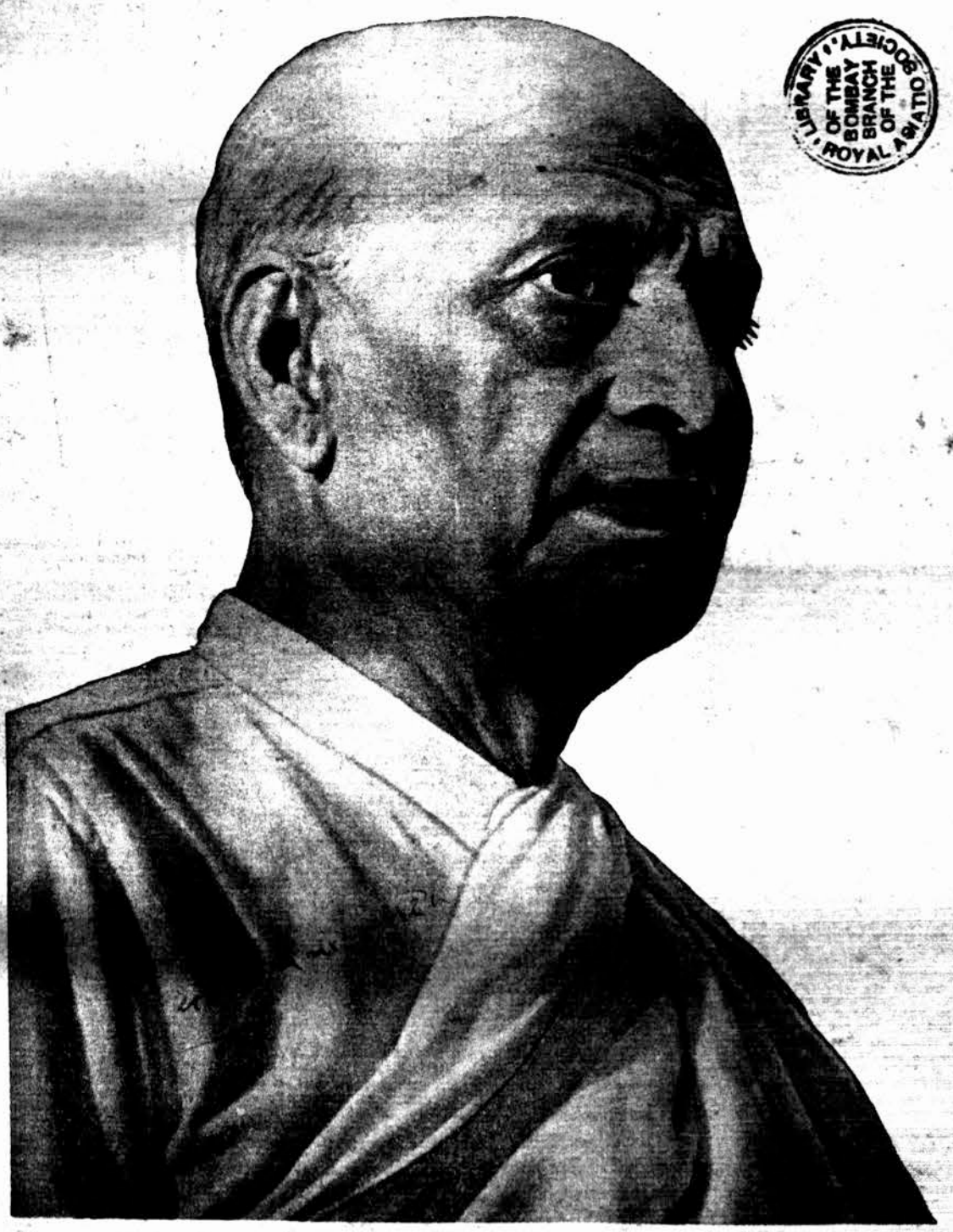

Sardar Patel's birthday falls this week. The building up of a united India by streamlining all Princely States after the Partition is his handiwork, for which the nation cannot be too grateful to him. Ahmedabad is presenting a purse to the soldier, whose battle of Bardoli culminated in the freedom of India.

MAN OF IRON WITH HEART OF GOLD

(SEE PAGE 5)

Conch-Shell In Religion

★

BY E. D'LIMA

THE Conch is a marine shell of a mollusc, especially a large spiral shell, trumpet-like in shape, and which can be blown like a trumpet.

The conch-shell is a sacred emblem with both the Vishnavite Hindus and the Buddhists. In some of the most ancient topes (dome-shaped monaments) that have been opened, and their relics examined, large quantities of cowries (shells), indentical with those used as coins, have been found.

The conch-shell was an ornament which was used with honour and respect from very early times especially as it is associated with a Hindu deity. We read an interesting story in this connection. It is said that once God Vishnu, known as the preserver of the world, was asleep at the time of the great deluge, stirred by the demons, which turned the world into a mighty ocean. At the behest of God Brahma, the goddess Yogamaya awoke Vishnu to fight the demons who threatened to extinguish the world. Vishnu engaged the demons, Madhu and Kaitava, who had challenged Brahma, the Creator of the world into a deadly war, and killed them. After the Deluge, Vishnu appeared with four hands, each of which held an emblem.

In his right hands, he held the conchshell, and discus. The conch-shell indicated the immensity of space in which creation is immersed, and the discus stood for the revolution of time. In his left hands he held a club and a lotus flower, emblematic of the power of destruction and the beauty of Creation respectively.

●

Another interesting episode of the conch-shell is narrated by Professor V. B. Athavale, M.Sc., F.R.G.S. in his pamphlet entitled "The Authentic History of Prabhasa (Somnath) in the Pandava Period". "The Panchajanya conch, won by Krishna at the age of 15 at Prabhsa, marks the first act in the life history of Shri Krishna, which was solely devoted to the cause of protecting the pious from the tyranny of the wicked. Mahabharata and Harivamsha record the following cases when Krishna sounded this conch:—1) When Krishna, aged 40 years, attacked Narakasura of Pragjyotishapur (Gopa village on Vartu river, 60 miles south of Jamnagar), released 16,000 kidnapped girls, and even agreed to marry them, to give them a status in society, which would have been impossible, if they were simply released and left to their own fate; 2) When Shalva was attacked and his Saubha ship was sunk in the Salaya harbour, 50 miles west of Jamnagar, after Krishna (age 55) returned from the Rajasuya sacrifice; 3) The first day of the Kuru War; 4) Yudhisthira was crowned by sprinkling the water from the conch over him; and 5) When Krishna went to Shonitpur (Nineveh in Iraq) and secured the release of his grandson Aniruddha, who was kidnapped by Banasura and kept in captivity there. This incident occurred some 15 years after the war, and Usha, the daughter of Banasura, was married to Aniruddha"

As the bugle is a war-horn of the present day, so the conch-shell was used in the Mahabharata wars to cheer troops, to signal the commencement of war, and mark the end of it.

In the Ramayana wars, which were fought before the Mahabharata wars, the use of the conch-shell as a war horn is no where mentioned, though in contemporaneous wars, the conch-shell was used by Aryan armies.

In Hindu social life, the conch-shell played a very prominent part. It is considered auspicious by certain people, who bow before it as if in apology, if they happen to accidentally touch it with their feet. In many villages women blew conch-shells towards evening at dusk-time, in order to secure peace and plenty in the house-hold. It is also regarded as an emblem of married life. Married women wear bangles of conch-shells only to be removed when they are rendered widows on the death of their husbands. At all religious and social functions, the conch-shell is blown to ensure success.

●

At religious ceremonies the conch-shell does play an important part. It is waved in front of idols in the evening Aratis (religious ceremonies) by women-folk. In pujas conducted with Vedic or Tantric Mantras the conch-

(Continued on Page 31)

"Chinaman's Chance?"

'The Glassgow Bulletin'

WEEK-END FUN

A father, almost 92 years old, always retained his good humour and friendliness.

Once his son was visiting him and they were together in the kitchen when the groceryman delivered the day's order. He spoke kindly to the father, inquiring about his health and calling him by his name.

When he left, the son turned to dad and asked, "What is that man's name?"

Dad grinned self-consciously and his eyes twinkled. "I don't know. And I've known him so long I hate to ask him"

✱

A few years back, oil was struck in southern Illinois. Good wells came in on a barren wasteland owned by Uncle Billy, a recluse well past 70, who lived in a one-room shack on the place.

Months passed before he walked into the bank which had been appointed his conservator. He still wore the same ragged overalls, covered with patch on patch.

"Hello, Uncle Billy," the banker greeted him. "What can we do for you today?"

"Well, you told me if ever I wanted anything, jest to come and see ye?"

"Why, yes"—reaching for a check book—"and I'll bet you want to build a home, and get some new clothes?"

"Nope," the old man said eagerly. "They's something I always wanted, though, an' I know where I can git two of 'em for four dollars. Real good hound dogs. How about it?"

✱

A boxing commissioner was questioning one of the newer lightweight contenders about a reported bribe. Eyeing the fighter quizzically, the commissioner said:

"Tell me truthfully, why did you come to me instead of taking the money? In all the years I've been serving I've never had a fighter report a bribe."

"Well, Commissioner," said the Kid Canvas, "it's this way: These gamblers offered me a grand to take a dive in the fifth round. I had to turn it down. I never went that distance before."

✱

Strictly Business

"Perhaps you know why I am here", said the young man.

"I could guess", replied the businessman. "You've been at our house a good deal lately. Does it concern my daughter?"

"Not this time", sighed the courteous caller. "It's more important than that, sir. It's about a new insurance policy our company has now for executives."

✱

Veteran Umpire Bill Summers was behind the plate in a ball-game scene being photographed by Hollywood cameras for one of those baseball epics.

The umpire's hand went up and he yelled, "Strike!"

"Hey, you're not following the script," the director called out. "That was supposed to be a ball!"

"Tell the pitcher to follow the script," declared the old-time umpire staunchly. "I call 'em as I see 'em."

✱

A physician habitually late and always in a hurry left his office behind schedule to attend the funeral of a friend. Seeing that he was just barely going to make it, he jumped into his car and tore down the street, only to be stopped by a policeman.

Agitatedly the doctor pleaded, "Please don't delay me, officer—I'm on my way to a funeral."

Replied the officer, "It may be. It may very well be!"

✱

Smiley Burnette was making a personal-appearance tour. He had just made a broadcast and was beset by kids requesting autographs. A man standing near-by watched for a few moments and then asked, "Don't you ever get tired of that?"

Smiley answered quickly, "Never—this pen is a lot smaller than the shovel I used to push."

✱

Tom Breneman's mother was a staunch fan of his radio programme and often attended the broadcasts. One morning she was happily watching Tom go through his familiar and hilarious routine. Finally, unable to restrain her pride, she leaned forward and whispered to the out-of-town visitor who was sharing her table, "How would you feel if that were your son?"

The woman watched Tom for a moment, then shrugged and whispered back, "Oh, you know how mothers are. I'd find some excuse for him!"

✱

Back in 1889, Jake Kilrain fought a great battle with the one and only John L. Sullivan. It was the last bare-knuckle fight for the heavyweight title, and went 75 rounds. When it was over, John L. sent his wife this telegram: Won easy in 75 rounds.

✱

On the door of a small Phoenicia, N.Y., cafe appeared this sign: "Closed for week. Fishing-pox."

✱

Harpo Marx went on a hunting trip with some friends, and a game warden, in reciting the hunting rules, showed them a regulation forbidding the shooting of any boar under one year old.

A member of the hunting party asked: "But how can I tell if a boar is over one year old?"

"Easy", Harpo suggested. "Just sing 'Happy Birthday' to him, and if the song is familiar to the boar—shoot."

✱

By the end of the second round, one fighter was badly battered while his opponent showed scarcely a mark. As the battered one slumped dejectedly in his corner, his manager bent over him.

"I've got a great idea", he said loudly. "The next time HE hits YOU, you hit him back."

✱

An Atlanta woman was chagrined when a radio quiz show asked her in what year Babe Ruth set his record of 60 home runs. When she complained she'd never seen a ball game, the announcer asked her to take a guess. "1927", she said—and won $60.

Fire-Fighting Dog

★

BY CLAUDE DAVOS

PERHAPS the most famous dog in his time was "Chance": he lived in London some eighty years ago. One day he followed a fireman returning to his fire-station in Watling Street after helping to fight a blaze in Shoreditch. The men quickly took a fancy to the animal, but soon his master came to fetch him away.

At the first opportunity, however, "Chance" went back to the fire-station, once more to be petted by the firemen. After taking him away for the third time in succession, his master very generously allowed him to stay there.

From then on he accompanied the old horse-drawn engine every time it went out to a fire, perching precariously on the side, or sometimes running along almost under the horses' legs. When the engine had to go uphill, 'Chance' invariably ran on ahead of it, announcing its arrival with his excited barks.

On the scenes of the fires he used to amuse himself by pulling burning logs and pieces of timber out of the flames with his teeth.

His legs were broken at least six times by dangerous falls of masonry, but "Chance" had fire-fighting in his blood.

At last he was injured more severely than usual and the firemen tried to nurse him back to health with great care and affection, but to no avail. His end was characteristic of his life. He was being nursed beside a hearth by several firemen when an alarm was sounded. At the noise of the hurrying men and the engine being started up, the little dog could not resist the call. He made a feeble attempt to climb up on the fire-engine, and fell back dead.

But even his unique story did not end there. He was stuffed and preserved in a glass case at the station. Some time afterwards, one of the firemen committed suicide and his colleagues, anxious to provide for the widow decided to raffle "Chance". This they did, raising the then quite considerable sum of £133.10.9d., proving the terrier as useful in death as he was in life.

●

Another Scottie of somewhat similar ways lived in Ireland about the same time. He formed an attachment with the police force when a constable rescued him from the unwelcome attentions of a much bigger dog by levelling the attacker with his truncheon. From that day onward, the terrier followed the policemen at all times, walking with them on the beat and even assisting in apprehending some wrong-doers. He was soon dubbed "Peeler" by the force.

After a time he had become a self-appointed inspector of the police and used to inspect station after station on his own. He was often to be seen getting into a third-class carriage at Kingstown, get out at the Black Rock, look up the police station there, continue his tour down to Booterstown which he reached in time to catch a train to Dublin where the police there were duly inspected, and eventually to return by an early evening train to Kingstown.

As with most dogs, "Peeler" took an intense dislike to one individual who happened to be one of the policemen. On one occasion the dog saw this man on his favourite train and accordingly left the carriage to wait for the next train, which he caught.

But to the rest of the force his affection was amazing. Whenever he encountered a policeman in the street he would run up and rub himself against the man's legs sometimes dancing around him with joy. He was even able to recognise old friends in plain clothes "Peeler" was present at the funeral of a man called Daly who was killed whilst on duty at Kingstown. No matter where the animal went he always got a lump of meat, a crust or a friendly patting, and for many years was a recognised part of the local force

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Equally devoted, although to one master only, was the Scotch Terrier

(Continued on page 31.)

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PALACE WHICH MADE HISTORY

Govt. Plan To Preserve Shanwar Wada

BY K. G. HEGDE

THE Moghul empire began to decline rapidly after the death of Aurangzeb.

The last days of the emperor were very critical, and he had no peace of mind. The growing power of the Maharattas troubled him to such an extent that for several days he neither touched any food nor took any drink, but remained in seclusion forging a plan to subdue the Maharatta menace.

But the expected did not happen.

Despite his devotion and self-torture, Shivaji in the south waged guerilla warfare and attacked several Moghul posts.

WHEN THE NEWS REACHED THE CAPITAL, AURANGZEB TURNED SO WILD AND IS SAID TO HAVE MUTTERED THAT IT WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER FOR HIM IF HE WERE A FAKHIR, INSTEAD OF A RULER.

His anger and excitement died and age also enfeebled him terribly. Shivaji laid the foundation of an empire of his own and declared himself as an independent King or Chatrapathi. But his successors were weak and indolent. Shivaji's kingdom showed signs of collapse in its very infancy. But Shivaji had laid the foundation of a great Indian empire. Had he not appointed eight ministers or "Asta Pradhans" and vested certain powers of administration in their hands, we could have heard nothing further of Maharatta activities.

Moghul Revenge

Sambaji, Shivaji's son was trapped and taken to Delhi, where he was blinded with red hot iron. Not satisfied with this inhuman cruelty Aurangzeb ordered that Sambaji's head be cut off. Sambaji was beheaded and this horrible execution alone, gave some relief to the Badshah who seemed to be plased.

At this time, Sambaji's son Shahu, a boy of only six, was taken to Delhi and left in the care of courtesans and maid servants to be brought up. There he was made to drink, dance and remain idle. He was treated as an orphan and he became a playmate of the maids. This early life shaped his character and spoiled his entire future.

After the death of Aurangzeb, Shahu was brought back to Poona but it was too late to mend him. The Peshwa, Balaji Vishwanathrao, a Brahmin minister appointed by Shivaji, took this opportunity and made the Peshwaship hereditary.

The Peshwas ruled for about a century. Balaji Vishwanath introduced several reforms in the state. The people were discontented with Shahu's rule and Balaji came to be known as a good administrator. Bajirao I who succeeded him was the greatest of the Peshwas. He built grand palaces, forts and temples. We can still witness the remnants of his palace, the Shanwarwada in Poona.

The Legend

It is said that one day the Peshwa was passing through the site of the present palace and saw a strange incident, which he thought to be a good omen. A hare was chasing a hound and on seeing this he became spellbound. Presuming this an auspicious phenomenon he laid the foundation-stone for a residential palace.

This was in 1729 and nearly after seven years the construction was completed in 1737. This remained the official residence of the Peshwas till 1827, when it was taken over by the British.

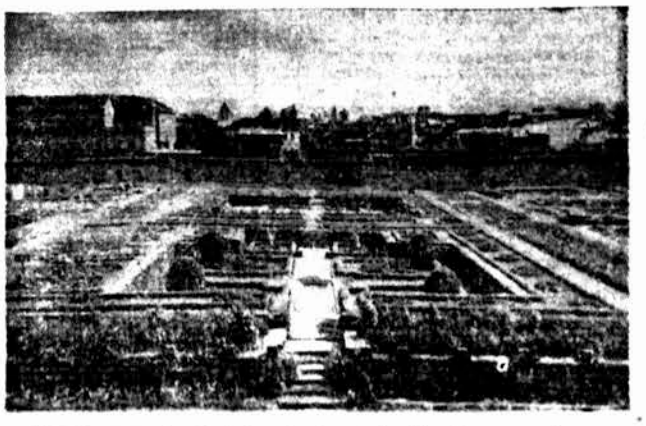
The Peshwas' pageantry and philanthropy are reputed even today in Maharashtra. Ramjoshi, the famous musician and exponent of folk songs and dance received the benevolent support of these rulers. Costly favours were showered on him and his decipies.

The Peshwas used to receive musicians in audience and literary activities were encouraged. The credit of unification of all disintegrated Maharatta forces goes to the Peshwas. Usurping the royal authority, Balaji made his position secure. One of his reforms was the revenue system which put an end to all internal dissensions. His success was such that he defeated the Sayyid kingmakers and received tributes from Delhi. Thus Bajirao I found it easy to build an empire and extended the territory. He defeated the Nizam-Ul-Mulk of the Deccan, and also won Gujarath and Malwa. In 1739 he made a gallant attack on the Bassien Fort, the stronghold of the Portuguese.

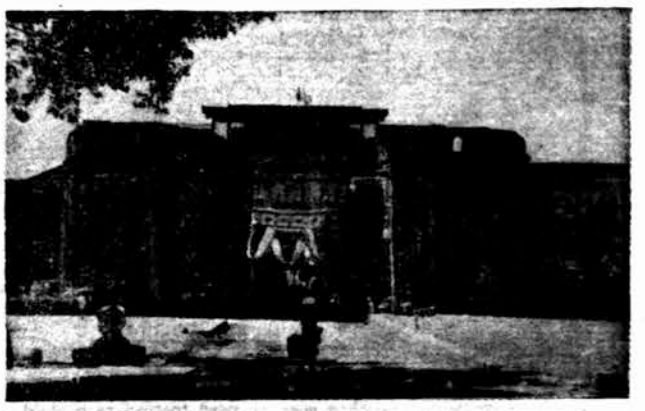
Pushkarni, the old fountain in the Shanwarwada.

Battle Of Panipat

Balaji Bajirao succeeded the throne after the death of Bajirao I. During his 20 years rule Maharashtra became famous. He fought with the sons of Nizam-ul-Mulk and made a daring attack on Mysore and Karnatic. Had not the battle of Panipat ended in a disaster to him things would have been different. On receipt of the news of his army's retreat, he was stunned. After that, a short illness resulted in his sudden death.



A modern garden is being developed in the Shanwarwada.



The imposing gateway of the Shanwarwada.

Historic Palace

During all these administrative changes, all orders went forth from Shanwarwada. But after his death there was a turn for the worse. When the last Peshwa or Bajirao II was ruling, a terrible fire devastated the whole palace. The English brought about his abdication only after seven years of this unfortunate incident. In 1818, the whole palace came into the possession of the British and till 1919 government officials resided and had their offices there. Then again another great fire reduced the already gutted palace to a crematorium! The treaty between the English and the Peshwas to fight against the Tippu Sultan, the Tiger of Mysore took place in this historic place in 1790.

Today not a single structure has survived inside the palace grounds, but one can witness foundation stones and other remains which speak of the past glory. The state Government is now trying to repair and preserve this place. This has been already declared a protected area and a historical monument.

If you ever happen to visit Poona, you can see the site of Shanvarwada and enjoy a bit of past history. There is a gigantic wall about 30 feet high around the palace and its upper portion seems to have collapsed. It appears, there must have been a canal encircling it. The front view of the palace has not lost its original beauty except the main domes and turrets.

The front portion of the three-storied building survives today. Some wooden carvings, not of any artistic value, are still left alone. Some sculptural stone work, wells, etc. are also an attraction. The main entrance or the gate is very impressive and is about 30 feet high. This has another small door within it. The doors are nearly two feet thick and are made of wood. Iron nails fixed as a protection against any enemy using elephants as battering rams are still there. Over the door is some plaster work. This is nicely decorated, and arcades with creepers, flowers etc., are sharply embossed. There were a number of facilities for luxurious and happy living. There was a swimming pool and around it fountains, big halls, living quarters separate for Peshwas and their family. Chief officers and attendants of the court were also housed inside the palace premises. Temples, jail, munition storage room etc. also had a suitable place. A fine garden is now laid out and its green and flowers are attractive.

On 5th November, 1817, a great battle was fought between Bajirao II and the British. The Peshwa went up the Parvati hill, about three miles away from Poona, and from there he witnessed the defeat of his army. The Mahrattas fought bravely near Kirkee, but they were short of munition and could no more face the English artillery. On the 17th of the same month, the palace fell into the hands of the British and the Union Jack fluttered from its top.

Battle Of The Century

The crucial question of today is this: What is the military and economic power of the states supporting the United Nations in the Korean conflict as compared to the strength of the 10 nations supporting the Eastern bloc?

Never before in history has the world seen such gigantic alignments as were created within a matter of two weeks, for and against the United Nations' action in Korea. Over one billion human beings on one side, over seven hundred million on the other, wiping out the boundaries of neutrality, are girding themselves for the supreme test, the military phase of which is evolving on the small but significant battlefield of Korea.

Here are the highlights of the balance of world power:

POPULATION: the UN bloc leads with 1,056,145,612 against 719,376,158 for the Eastern bloc.

FIGHTING MEN: the UN bloc leads with 7667,000 against 6,658,000.

SUBMARINES: the Eastern bloc leads with 306 against 185.

SURFACE SHIPS: the UN bloc leads with 828 combat vessels against 146. But the Eastern bloc has the advantage of initiative of action and a consoliated central geographic position. The UN bloc's great strategic advantage is its control of the sea.

STEEL AND COAL: the UN bloc leads with 125,000,000 and 1,014,560,000 tons, respecitvely, as against the East's 32,700,000 tons of steel and 353,400,00,000 tons of coal.

OIL AND ELECTRIC POWER: the UN bloc. The severely centralized with an annual production of 288,980,000 tons of oil and 568,340,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric power, as against the Eastern bloc's annual output of 40,800,000 tons of oil and 61,270,000,000 kilowatt hours.

In unity of command, rapidity of decision, strategic planning the Eastern group is far ahead of the NU bloc. The severely centralized political power in the hands of the Soviet Government contrasts sharply with the forty-nine separate High Commands which direct the pro-UN forces.

To the over-all picture must be added that many of the UN forces are tied down by internal security needs, occupation duties and obligations in colonies and other dependent areas.

Furthermore, the Eastern bloc is strengthened by the members and sympathizers of the Communist Parties, estimated at 4,800,000 in the countries outside the area of Russian domination.

'WHO HAS CONTRIBUTED THE MOST?'

I HAVE SENT MEN, PLANES, TANKS, ARTILLERY AND SHIPS TO KOREA-
U.N.
U.S.
I'VE SENT SHIPS
I'M SENDING MEN
I'VE SENT PLANES AND SHIPS
I'M SENDING SHIPS
I'M SENDING A TOKEN FORCE
U.N.
OTHER NATIONS
I SENT TO KOREA MORE TANKS, ARTILLERY, GUNS, AMMUNITION THAN ANYBODY - AND I GOT IT THERE FIRST!
U.N.
RUSSIA

Manning in 'The Phoenix Gazette'

Pen-Pictures With A Twist

IN these eventful days when economic theories are as plentiful as the leaves of the trees in summer, not a few men have forgotten how to laugh. Men are sick of arguments which get us nowhere and they relish a laugh at the expense the long faced experts who take themselves so seriously and who expect us to take them just as seriously. If only we had a humorist who could set people laughing at the mistakes of both the foolish and the wise the country would be all the brighter and the better for it. ...

Is not this part of to-day's trouble—that we have almost forgotten how to laugh? When nerves are all tense and the mind is wrought up almost to the breaking point, it relieves the tension exceedingly to have a really hearty laugh. Why not? The man who can see humour in the tensest situation is a man to be envied.

In this modern conflict between smile and laughter, I am all in favour of laughing. Laughter has something in it common with the ancient winds of faith and inspiration. It unfreezes pride and unwinds secrecy: it makes men forget themselves in the presence of something greater than themselves, something that they cannot resist.

The highest form of humour is perhaps sheer nonsense—mere fun for fun's sake, not satire or irony or wit. When humour has revealed the deeper incongruities of life, after the pointed arrows of wit have pierced our little vanities and hypocrisies there still remains the sense of fun, delightful, because purposeless—that sense which in its elemental stages the children feel when the clown enters the circus, which the grown-ups experience when the fat man measures the ground with marking on it as if Hitler—like his last territorial demand and which the discriminating cinema-goer enjoys in Charlie Chaplin at his best. That fun is divine because it is child-like: it is invaluable precisely because it is futile Perhaps in this sophisticated age even humour tends to overreach itself. Laughter is ceasing to be spontaneous, but it is becoming a matter of etiquette and profession. Jokes are made at the bidding: much is directed against somebody or something, humour has to be analysed and interpreted.

For my own personal delectation I have been collecting pen-pictures with a streak, or a twist of mirth, merriment and laughter. I wish to share these with the readers. If a single solemn castor-oil face breaks into wreaths of laughter at the perusal of these funny sketches culled from various magazines, periodicals, monthlies, weeklies, I shall feel amply repaid for the time, effort, and money spent on the collections of these cameos.

Classical Music

Have you ever pictured to yourself what a funny and hilarious figure some of our classical music-walla ustads cut before a mirror if the wire connecting their movements with their vocal chords were to suddenly go dead? The following is the silent picture version of an ustad's gesticulating gymnastics culled from a popular magazine:—

"The tamboor groaned, the violin mewed, the tablas boomed. The singer screwed up his free hand to his ear and twisted his by-no-means-prepossessing facade into a grimace that made me think of a book of goblins I used to read as a child. Then a noise as of iron rollers on sandstone erupted from his throat. I breathed heavily. He gathered momentum. He cried and screeched, and shook and rocked, and jumped up and plumped down, and his hand shot out of his ear and clawed about as if he was having a mortal combat with an invisible adversary."

Dance

A similar eyeful picture of a dance movement is recorded by a mind dehydrated of all sense of choreographic aesthetics. The impressions of such a matter-of-fact prosaic mind is brought out clearly in the picture similarly cut out of an article.

"The dance followed hot on the heels of the classical music. A squatting orchestra struck up a quick measure. Three teen-age charmers in faded silks and imitation jewellery tripped mincingly out on the boards. They twiddled and wriggled their fingers. They jerked about their heads till I wondered why they didn't fall off. They curved and snaked and writhed. The orchestra went mad. The dancers went madder. A crash of music, a cataract of claps, and the curtain rang down".

Courtesy Week

Politeness costs nothing, but brings much—the golden opinions of others. Our Congress Government in order to instil lessons of courtesy amongst the public service declared a Courtesy Week in all post offices. The observance brought forth sheaf-full of experience. One of which is described hereunder:—

"A well-rounded, generously laid-on piece of femininity, as yet quite unaffected by the 6 oz., ration, waddled into view and majestically took her seat on the chair next to our friend's. Her button of a nose crinkled in enquiry.

I sighed with the happy feeling of a sailor sighting port.

"My Calcutta call", I began.

The lady, evidently quick on the uptake in her own view, countered: "Calcutta? Yes....what number? Any particular person?" Her voice oozed courtesy.

"Look, my beauty, I have made the call already", I patiently explained.

"What did you say?"

"I said I had made the call already. Now I want the receipt".

"What did you say before that?"

I caught the point. She evidently wanted me to repeat the appellation which was probably rare music to her ears.

"I called you 'my beauty'. Do you like it?".

"I don't. And you have no manners, insulting me like that".

Our friend the clerk took up the cudgels. "Look here, keep a civil tongue, will you?"

I turned to him. 'Don't tell me you want me to call her an ugly duckling? There's chivalry for you!"

The lady looked daggers at me as she set about writing the receipt.

I was getting quite hungry, as she laboriously made the calculations. I found my tongue wagging away.

"What's wrong with calling her a beauty, I would like to know. This is Courtesy Week, remember. It costs nothing".

"Wanted"

'Wanted' columns rarely furnish material for a jest, joke or banter. But now and again an advertisement crops up which splits your sides wth laughter. Here is one which has that quality.

"Wanted: An expert driver to handle an eccentric, forgetful, one-and-a-half-seater automobile named Lizzy. Lizzy has all the inconvenient habits of a spoilt wife; she demands single-minded devotion and daily nursing for a couple of hours. As a roadster she has frequently baffled many mechanics, changed many masters and persistently disregarded traffic rules. Requires no garage, being a fitful and highly temperamental sort, and never gives warning of when and where she will decide to stop functioning. Sturdily cast applicants capable of cranking Lizzy into action without extraneous help can naturally claim preference. For fuller details contact the owner at Government Hospital where he is at present for a fractured forearm, thanks to Lizzy".

Cricket

Ever played cricket? What! Not even seen a cricket match? My dear fellow, this is terrible, simply terrible. You must come and meet my Monsieur Henri. Who is he? Why, The authority on cricket. What he does NOT know about cricket is definitely worth knowing..

"Come, let's go.

Merci; You don't know cricket? It ees so seemple, mon ami, so easy. I explain. There are eleven men on each side, two umpires, two wickets, a ball and some guards since the ball is very hard. A player stands at the wickets and behold one bowls at him the ball: the no-ball, the wide ball, the leg break, the spin, the googly, the headbreak, the rapid, the very slow. C'est terrible. Mon Dieu, you will admire. .The batter, who has a fat club makes the strokes—the on-drove, the off-drive, the back cut, the upper cut, the leg-pull and the left hook, strokes of a skill incroyable. The crowd cries BRAVA and claps like mad. But alas! the batter misses the ball, the wicket is knocked down. One cries 'How out'? and the umpire nods his head Thereupon the batter retires and they placed upon the board his score and the letters l.b.w. Sometimes the umpire cries 'Over' and all walk over to the other side for the sake of exercise. The game, messieurs, is of great simplicity. And—almost forgot—wearried by the continual striking of the ball, the batters too, for the purpose of recuperation. run swiftly up and down between the wickets.

Thank you Monsieur Henri, thank you. We understand perfectly now. Thank you very much.

Well that is the French version of cricket"

My Car

How often have you heard the blue-blooded pedestrian wail self-pityingly that he was "not fortunate enough" to own a car? Here is a pen-picture of one who possessively owned a car and went up to it gushingly like one welcoming his wife with out-stretched hands after long years of separation. "Ah, dear, dear my wife".

"I mean I am not a proud possesser of high powered Pontillac or a low-slung Moonshine-Halibut; but I happen to own a decrepit car that just missed being a museum piece because there are three other rickety models on the streets of Bombay that were assembled before mine

She is as lacking in silence as a schoolgirl, as innocent of paint as a village belle, as bereft of padding as a female Communist, as devoid of streamlining as my aunt. But you could stretch a point and call her a motor car; and the great fact about her is, she moves in her lucid moments which as we shall see anon, are few—and far between, especially in the monsoon. The old bus has served me faithfully for a decade and is just sufficient for a three piece family."

Tea Expectation

"A little while ago, I had a glimpse of the awful depth to which the present-day individual has sunk. I had called upon a man whom I numbered among my friends. It was the sort of visit one chum pays another in the common give-and-take of friendly existance. As I sat in his comfortably appointed parlour, I heard the benign growl of the primus stove in his kitchen. The growl went out. A soft tinkle of crockery caressed my ears. A whiff of tea titillated my olfactories. My mouth watered. "Just a minute," said the man to me, and vanished. I smiled sunnily at an imaginary bowl of tea. The man returned in five minutes, smacking his lips and exuding a pronounced tea odour. He had imbibed his tea alone, by himself without me! Conversation lagged. Soon we had nothing to say to each other. I left as tea-less as I had come, a bad taste in my mouth."

BY R. K. DALAL

'The Banana'

An ambitious student had been requested to write an essay on the subject of 'The Banana,' and after thinking the matter over for a short time he wrote:

"The banana are great remarkable fruit. He are constructed in the same architectural style as the honourable sausage. Difference being, skin of sausage are habitually consumed, while it are not advicable to eat rapping of banana. Perhaps are also intrissting the following differences between the two objects: banana are held aloft while consuming, sausage usually left in reclining position. Banana are first green in culler, then gradually turn yellowish. Sausage start out with indeffinit culler (resemble terrier cotta) and retain same hue indeffinitely. Sausage depend for creation upon human being or stuffing machine, while banana are pristine product of honourable Mother Nature.

"Both article resemble the other in that neither have pip or colonel of any kind. In case of sausage both conclusions are attached to other sausages honourable banana on opposite hand are joined on one end to stem; other termination are entirely loose and finally banana are strictly members of Vagitable Kingdom while affiliation of sausage is often undecided."

'Iron Man Of India' Has A Heart Of Gold

A PAGE FROM LIFE OF SARDAR PATEL

He Did Not Hunt For Power But It Sought Him

THE pre-eminent position which Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel — the Iron Man of India — occupies in the political firmament of modern India was not attained by sudden flight. The beginning of his great political career was small like that of the river Ganges when she flows from the summit of the Himalayas. His greatness was, however, visible even in the beginning of his career.

BY C. M. MODY

SARDAR PATEL entered the Ahmedabad Municipality soon after starting practice as a barrister in Ahmedabad. The story of his first election campaign, narrated to me by one of his old friends, who still remember it vividly, is significant of his immense self-confidence. He did not stoop to adopt any of the election methods which were prevalent in those days—of purchasing or canvassing for votes. He only announced his candidature, and said "People will vote for me, if they at all want my services."

But on the day of the election when it became evident that he would be defeated his two millowner friends—Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Ambalal Sarabhai, who recognised his worth even in those early days, secured votes for him by going round the ward from which he had stood as a candidate in their horse carriages, there being no motor cars in those days.

It was not long before he became President of the Municipality, to set new standards of public service which his successors have been trying to follow assiduously.

Contact With Gandhiji

Sardar Patel had by this time come in touch with Mahatma Gandhi and was learning those lessons of Satyagraha of which he became pastmaster, and bent the mighty British Government to its knees before him. He regarded the Presidentship of the Municipality as a full-time job, and not a position of adornment. Story goes that when Mahatma Gandhi first visited the Gujerat Club to form acquaintance of leading citizens, Sardar Patel who was engaged in playing cards—of which game he was particularly fond—passed sarcastic remarks about the Mahatma in his characteristic manner. He, however, lost no time in accepting Mahatma Gandhi as his Guru, and gave up one by one all the marks including the suite and the hat which characterised a Western educated gentleman of those days. He became simpler day by day, and renounced the roaring practice at the bar which he had acquired without much effort, to devote himself solely to the service of the people.

Outbreak of influenza in Ahmedabad and floods in Gujerat called forth his wonderful powers of organisation and the stream of mercy which ever flows in his veins. I still remember the first crowded public meeting which Sardar Patel addressed in the Premabhai Hall, as the news of flood-havoc poured in from all parts of Gujerat in 1925. With tears flowing in his eyes over the devastation in Gujerat, he thundered for the first time, challenging Government to allot one crore out of the famine relief fund for flood relief.

"You will not get a single pie of land revenue from Gujerat next year, if you do not use your famine relief fund now," he spoke emphatically and fearlessly in a strain natural to him. Famine relief was for the first time used by the then Government for flood relief at the behest of Sardar Patel.

An instance of boldness as President of the Ahmedabad Municipality spread the name of Sardar Patel far and wide. The city was experiencing acute shortage of water, and he learnt from one of the Municipal officers that the Municipality was supplying water to the cantonment. At once thundered forth the Sardar: "The cantonment cannot be supplied with water, when it is not sufficient for the city." He sent an ultimatum to the cantonment authorities to make their own arrangements for water supply as the Municipality would stop their water supply after a certain period.

This bold act of Sardar Patel in those days when Municipalities were cringing before Government brought him fame as a rising star in the Indian firmament.

Victory Over Govt.

His methods of work as Municipal President were reminiscent of his subsequent career as a Congress leader and the Deputy Prime Minister of India. He was undaunted by opposition. When he introduced town planning schemes for the improvement of the congested and highly insanitary Ahmedabad city, a howl of contumely was raised, and he was persistently maligned by interested people. He attended protest meetings which were being held all over the city, and drowned the voice of opposition by his cogent arguments and biting banter. He carried out firmly and resolutely various schemes which laid the foundations of Ahmedabad as a modern city. He increased the supply of water, electrified the city, constructed asphalt roads, extended drainage, etc.

Above all, he nationalised the Municipal schools in response to the call of the Congress for non-co-operation with Government which dragged him and other members of his party in a suit for damages for Rs. 1,68,000, but Government failed in the suit and the Municipal party with Sardar Patel at the head won.

Continued petty party squabbles however, led Sardar Patel to resign presidentship, but he was summoned by the peasants of Bardoli to lead them in a no-tax campaign which immortalised him as the Sardar of India.

Amidst Cobras

A wonderful exhibition of iron nerves and coolness of head which Sardar Patel possesses in an abundant measure was recently revealed to me by an officer who had the occasion to serve under him in the Municipality. Once he was on his usual round of visits to the Municipal works under construction when a number of snakes suddenly came out of a hole. The officer began jumping breathlessly for life.

Sardar Patel who was standing by cool and collected rebuked the officer for his nervousness, and remarked "You, fat man, why are you jumping"? Soon the serpents disappeared, and Sardar Patel resumed his work of inspection. Akin to this incident is another incident of unusual courage in childhood recorded by his biographer, the late Mr. Mahadev Desai, who wrote a small brochure on Sardar Patel on the conclusion of the Bardoli campaign.

The "Sardar" speaks

On his falling ill in his native village, a barber was called in accordance with the practice which still prevails in some parts of Gujerat to brand his hand with a red hot iron rod as a curative measure. The barber hesitated in nervousness. But Sardar Patel caught hold of the rod and applied it himself to his hand.

Prolonged incarceration in jails did not unnerve him. He refused to be released on parole to perform the cremation of his late brother, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, when his body was specially brought from Europe for the purpose.

Silent Worker

Sardar Patel was never anxious to shine as a leader in the political firmament. He followed his master—Mahatma Gandhi—as a humble disciple. He successfully organised the Ahmedabad session of the Congress, of which he was Chairman of the Reception Committee, and attended all the Congress sessions and meetings of the AICC., but contented himself by merely seconding the resolutions of Mahatma Gandhi without making any speeches. He was known as a silent worker. His silence burst forth into the highest and rarest flights of eloquence during successive non-co-operation movements.

There was a time when there was none to hear his lecture in a village which he visited during the early days of the non-co-operation movement. He had to address under a tree cow-herd boys returning home from grazing fields in the evening. I remember Sardar Patel sitting in a corner in crowded public meetings held in a hall in Ahmedabad to mourn the death of Lokamanya Tilak. None cared to request Patel, whose speeches now attract lakhs of people who are held spell bound by the magic of his spirited, fiery words.

No Hunt For Power

By slow but steady rise, Sardar Patel became a redoubtable warrior in the freedom struggle of the Congress, and was crowned President of the Congress at Karachi. He never hustled or jostled for leadership which followed him like day following night as his undisputed qualities of leadership were recognised all around. He long remained a staunch no-changer in the changing Congress politics. The shafts of hatred and jealousy which do not spare any political leader were directed against him with unusual fury, but he quelled them all by dint of his forceful and spotless character.

He did not hunt for power till power sought him. He chose to be the power behind when the first Congress Ministries were formed. His power became irresistible and unassailable, and when the Quit India movement succeeded and time came for the formation of the full-fledged national Government, he was called upon to come out of the curtain and share the newly acquired power.

But he chose to be the Deputy Prime Minister under the Premiership of Pandit Nehru. He announced in unmistakable language during his Gujerat tour soon after the formation of the first national Government "I recognise Pandit Nehru as my leader with the attainment of power, as I recognised Mahatma Gandhi as my leader during the freedom struggle".

In spite of this unflinching loyalty to his accepted leader which is so pronounced a feature of Sardar Patel, as is his unbending firmness towards recalcitrant opponents, his so-called differences with Pandit Nehru are being trotted out in this country. The Nasik Congress has proved the closeness of the silken tie that binds Sardar Patel with Pandit Nehru, and the two leaders who shine in the Indian firmament with undiminished lustre will lead India from strength to strength to be a nation powerful enough to bring peace to the war-weary world after the dream of Mahatma Gandhi.

One day, as Oscar Wilde stood outside his house in Chelsea, preparing to insert his latchkey, a little humble man came up saying that he had called about the taxes.

"Taxes", said Wilde looking down from his lordly height, "Why should I pay taxes?"

"But, sir," said the little man, "you are the householder, are you not? You live here? You sleep here?"

"Ah yes," said Wilde with utter solemnity, "but, then, you see—I sleep so badly."

*

A Paris restaurant is putting on a special breakfast of "Tomato juice; two raw eggs; black coffee; two aspirins and our sympathy."

A cold towel wrapped round the throbbing head is extra and for an adequate tip the waiter will save the sufferer any embarrassment by informing other patrons that he is a distinguished visitor from the East, complete with turban.

Beach Briefs

These days, when a woman has nothing to wear, she either stays home or goes to the beach.

The only time a girl won't go to great lengths to please a fellow is when she buys a bathing suit.

I always take two pairs of sunglasses to the beach—one to wear and the other for someone to step on.

The new French bathing suits are so sensational. Henry Morgan says, that when one was delivered to a friend of his it came wrapped in a summons.

Colonialism Must Quit

U.S.A. MUST BACK ASIAN NATIONALISM

KOREA offers us another harsh opportunity to see the new shape of the world as it really is. For the second time in a decade, Americans, almost myopically concerned with the affairs of Europe, have had to wrench themselves around to fight a war in Asia. There they find themselves caught in what are still, for most of our people, the remoteness and obscurity of Asian politics, Asian aspirations, attitudes and problems, Asian conflicts, writes Harold R. Isaacs in the "New Republic."

The lesson, up to now stubbornly unlearned, is that our future and the future of the world are wrapped up primarily in Asia. We have been acting since 1945 as if the small European peninsula dangling on the western end of the Eurasian continent was still the area of main decision. Now abruptly we find ourselves crucially involved in bloody and difficult hostilities on another small peninsula far across on the other side of Eurasia, a conflict for which the United States was unprepared militarily and politically.

As a result, the state of affairs and the attitudes in the surrounding countries of Asia are suddenly no longer a matter of peripheral but become vitally important. Now American missions take off hastily to line up allies for "our" side and they are discovering that as a result of the accumulated events of the last five years, a great many people there are wondering whether the United States is on "their" side

Americans are quite convinced of their own virtue and good intentions in the world generally and particularly in Korea, where the fact of Communist aggression is plain, and where American unpreparedness offers its own costly refutation of the Russian charge of American aggression. But for many Asians, American action in Korea cannot be divorced from American world policy as a whole, and American policy in Asia in particular. This policy, past and present, has by no means their approval or support. To Asians involved in profound and often convulsive revolutionary change, the United States has seemed too long to be the citadel of conservative power, a supporter of the old order represented by the dying empires of Europe, or a supporter of the new nationalism only in its most conservative form, or, at worst, a would-be successor to the imperial mantle. Whatever its merits, the impression is a formidable fact.

It explains why India hesitated before finally deciding to distinguish between supporting UN action in Korea as such, and supporting American policy generally (and in Formosa and Indo-China specifically). It would be difficult to imagine any more grossly inaccurate interpretation of India's behaviour than that offered in a recent New York 'Times' article by Arthur Krock, who cited the American promise of anti-Communist action in Viet Nam as the factor that finally won Prime Minister Nehru's approval. That American promise is, in fact, the source of India's deepest misgivings and suspicions and the Indian decision was made, not because, but in spite of it.

This impression of the United States also explains why the Indonesians, anxious as they are for American friendship and for support of the UN, cannot help but draw the obvious contrast between the resolute American reaction to Communist aggression in Korea and the highly irresolute American reaction to Dutch aggression in Indonesia in 1947 and 1948, still so fresh in Indonesian minds and still with them in the form of aggravated internal political and economic problems.

Formosa

The linking of American action in Korea with American action in Formosa, equivocal as the latter still is, is another disability. Most of the new nationalist regimes in South Asia are anti-Communist and some are actually or potentially reactionary. But this gives them no reason to feel any sympathy for Chiang Kai-shek or the Formosa remnant of the Kuomintang government. They see Communist China as a formidable neighbour with whom they cannot afford to clash.

These attitudes may change, and may already be changing, as the aggressive content of the Communist power drive becomes plainer. But here a further factor intrudes. The Communist power drive carries with it a dynamic approach to fundamental social and economic problems.

The promptness with which the North Koreans instituted their drastic land-reform programme in the conquered areas of South Korea is an impressive fact for many Asians, more impressive possibly than the fact of military aggression.

This kind of dynamism has not yet appeared in any form under American sponsorship or among the conservative nationalist politicians inclined to be friendly to the United States. This undermines their ability to carry their countries with them into an alliance with the United States even when the leaders, as individuals, might desire to do so. If the American fight against Communist aggression can be successfully twisted into a fight against needed revolutionary change, the outcome is a foregone conclusion regardless of episodic military decisions.

On the issue of Viet Nam, Asian misgivings are even more plainly rooted in the basic Asian drive to see an end to all forms of foreign domination.

After five years of condoning French action against nationalism in Indo-China, of failure to encourage and support the strong non-Communist nationalist movement that commanded overwhelming popular support in the country, the French and the Americans between them have now completed the job of driving tha tnationalist movement into the arms of the Communists.

Belatedly intervening in Viet Nam, the United States has allied itself with a French army and with a French puppet regime that has not been given even the appearance of political independence. For Asian nationalists, such an alliance is an unholy one, whatever and whoever is on the other side. It tends only to confirm for them the impression, sedulously cultivated by the Communists, that anti-Communism is identical with pro-imperialism This impression, with its grain of truth, obviously has a profound effect on nationalists everywhere. The argument that the Communists simply substitute Russian domination for Western domination may seem conclusive in America or in Europe, but it does not impress Asians to whom Russia has successfully presented itself as the champion of colonial peoples against their imperialist masters. What experience may teach them later on is another matter, but in no case will it ever teach them that Western domination in any form was worth preserving.

Old Method Still

Certainly they have no sense of championship of their interests in the Western camp. Only last May, at the Foreign Ministers Conference, Britain, France and the United States discussed and decided Asian matters without considering or consulting any South Asian governments. Resentment of this was made explicit a few weeks later at the Asian conference at Baguio, in the Philippines, where a sharp reminder was given to the Western powers that when they talked about Asia they would be wise to talk with Asia.

Similarly, in UN councils on colonial matters, mainly affecting Africa, the colonial powers have shown little change from past attitudes and the the American position has vacillated between half-support and ineffectual half-opposition.

At London, the United States all but explicity underwrote the surviving colonial positions of the European powers in Africa.

The failure of confidence goes deeper. For these countries trying to lift themselves out of the debris of empire, the road to the future lies either along the path of democratic development aided and nourished by large-scale Western assistance given on a non-exploitative basis, or down the totalitarian path of development based on mass enslavement. Their problems will not wait. They are forced to move and they are subject to all the overwhelming global pressures of the world power conflict at the same time.

In the last few years it has become increasingly plain that the kind and quantity of Western aid needed to encourage democratic development would simply not be forthcoming.

The United States has poured billions into Europe, scarcely anything into Asia and then aid has been offered only at the most critical points of the power conflict itself.

Private capital, incapable of doing the job on the scale needed, has abdicated. Public capital has not been made available. Point Four, an idea that touched the heart of the problem, has been reduced to the pathetic proportions of a small gesture, which has forced many a thoughtful Asian to begin resigning himself to the totalitarian prospect.

NEED FOR BOLD POLICY: WAY TO STOP 'RED' MARCH

Racialism

Racialism is another important issue. American racialism stands as a solid barrier in the path of any decent, outgoing and outgiving feeling of confident friendship on the part of Asians (or Africans) for the United States. Racialist feeling flows deep in Asians; it provided the wellsprings of much of the recent nationalist upheaval. Out of instinctive wisdom, Asians keep it moderated, but it is hardly ever absent from their reactions to people and to international political issues. American racialism, South African racialism, and the remembered superiority patterns of the British, French and Dutch haunt the West in its unfolding struggle with Russian totalitarianism.

Russia has largely succeeded in creating the feeling that whatever other drawbacks the Russian system might entail, it is not infected with racial discrimination. For countless Asians and Africans, this outweighs everything else.

Such are some of the main factors that surround the issue that has been drawn in Korea. They are not new. Korea gives us a chance, perhaps, to see them in a new light and late as it is, to begin to act accordingly. The reorientation of American world policy that they strongly suggest would have to be based on the following propositions:

We must free ourselves of the drag of Europe-mindedness in making world policy and prevent European considerations from hamstringing our action in relation to Asia and Africa. The need is not to abandon Europe but to strike a new balance in which Europe has shrunk from major to minor size.

Consult closely henceforth on every policy development with the countries of South Asia. Respect their profound desire to avoid, if they can, involvement in the power struggle. But at the same time help them see that their freedom will be preserved only if they are strong and that they

(Continued on Page 31)

"NOT FOOLING ANYONE"

Messner in 'The Rochester Times-Union'.

"By the way, have you signed our petition to outlaw new weapons?"

Herblock in 'The Washington Post'

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

GRAND-DADDY OF ALL TRICORNES

THE FABULOUS "CAPES"

FROM THE HUMBLE BEGINNINGS OF THE EXERCISE BOOK AND THE PASTE POT, PHILATELY HAS REACHED A STAGE WHERE ITS DEVOTEES INCLUDE SOME OF THE MOST PROMINENT MEN IN THE WORLD. WITH THE PASSING OF THE HOBBY FROM THE CRIBBED AND CABINNED SPHERE OF THE SCHOOLBOY TO THE GROWN UP DOMAIN OF THE SERIOUS STUDENT, THERE HAS BEEN BORN A MORE MATURE OUTLOOK AND A NOTICEABLE TENDENCY ON THE PART OF COLLECTORS TO DEAL WITH EVERY ASPECT OF STAMP PRODUCTION, NOT, AS IN FORMER YEARS, TO BE CONTENT WITH THE DESIGN PURE AND SIMPLE AND IGNORE THE REST.

But even with this new consciousness towards what might be termed the "scientific" side of the hobby, there is a great deal of sentiment attached to certain stamps, a sentiment that has boosted up certain varieties out of all proportion to their actual rarity, while others, which are a thousand times scacer, have been left in the philatelic doldrums and been outstripped by their more glamorous brethren.

Sentiment Counts

There may be a dozen different reasons for the perfervid attachment that philatelists as a class have towards a particular issue or even a single item in a set to the exclusion of other values. Usually there is something about the origin of the stamp in question that causes it to be a prime favourite with the public. It may be a legend, or it may be fact. But once the snowball of popularity has gathered speed, the sky's the limit.

Philatelists are notoriously gregarious—one has only to witness the stampede after a new set if there is a run on the P.O. the first day—and this same crowd-psychology has proved of immense benefit where the dealer is concerned.

Cape Triangular

Take the famous Cape Triangular, for the first example. There is not the slightest doubt that if the first issue of the Cape of Good Hope had been in the normal rectangular format, not one in a thousand collectors would have bothered one way or other about the country. For although the triangulars are favourites with one and all, the later issues are seen going a-begging in the auction rooms with never a buyer.

And yet, if we look at the matter a little more closely, we will find that the shape of the stamps was not the result of a brainwave on the part of a designer with the ultimate in foresight, but due to the purest chance. The Government at the Cape, finding that totally illiterate sorters had to handle mail, hit on the three-cornered shape as the only one which would enable them to distinguish a local letter from a foreign one.

Sackful Of "Capes"

The story, well-known to every collector, is that a sailor, having heard that young Stanley Gibbons was interested in stamps, came round to the shop where he worked as an assistant to his father. On his shoulder was a sack which he offered to sell the youngster. When it was opened, Gibbons was amazed to find it packed to bursting point with triangulars. Not having any money on him, and determined to get possession of the stamps, come what may, he ran and borrowed five pounds from his very reluctant father, who did not believe that any good would come of his son fooling around with coloured bits of paper.

In his purchase Gibbons found pairs and blocks and thousands upon thousands of singles. To give some idea of the worth of the lot, it is sufficient to state that the CHEAPEST item in the series is at present priced at 60 shillings in the catalogue! In those days, of course, the price was certainly not so high. Triangulars could be picked up at a shilling or two—that is the commoner ones. But the rarer items, especially the "woodblocks" fetched five pounds even then.

The Payoff

When the public heard of the purchase, there was a rush for anything and everything from the Cape. Sailors were badgered by relatives for the stamps, but all to no avail. A chance like the one that Gibbons got comes once in a lifetime. And the result was that with a ready demand for anything that had three corners to it, Gibbons found himself in clover.

The commoner stamps and ones that were defective in some way he sold for a couple of shillings. But the "woodblocks" fetched a huge profit.

He sold the stamps gradually, seeing to it that he did not flood the market, and his wise policy paid wonderful dividends, for with the proceeds from only a fraction of his triangular hoard Gibbons managed to found a business that is synonymous with things philatelic to the present day the world over. It has been calculated that he got more than ten thousand times his original investment from this lucky purchase. At the prices prevailing at the present time the sack would probably be worth a quarter of a million pounds!

To Suit All Pockets

The Cape Triangular, however, was never a poor man's stamp. And as the years went by, it became a legend to every bright-eyed boy who had an album, but was never counted among his possessions. So Governments at last woke up to the fact that something had to be done to tap this potential goldmine. They started printing stamps in triangular format and reaped a rich reward, for to the schoolboy showing off his album, a triangular is a triangular, no matter whether it be from the Cape of Good Hope or from the wilds of Timbucktoo.

And it is even possible to have a reasonable facsimile of the Cape Triangular itself. The South African stamp of 1926, although it is worth only a couple of shillings has Hope seated there in all her pristine glory just as in the original from the Cape Colony. As a matter of fact there was such a run on this particular item, that in spite of the fact that many millions were printed, demand was so keen that there was never a lack of buyers, and, after withdrawal, the price rose steadily.

THEME AND VARIATIONS

Even in the restricted field of the Triangular there is a great deal of variety. It is a far cry from the Cape "Woodblock" to the modern streamlined pictorial but whatever the country or period of issue, this class of stamp has a peculiar fascination for every lover of the hobby.

TRIANGLES FOR A SIDELINE

If a distinctive and unusual stamp sideline be required, one of the best and one of the easiest to keep reasonably varied is that of collecting any stamp that has three corners. It is surprising how many countries have gone in for the type. A few of the different items are shown on this page, but the merest glance through an illustrated catalogue will bring to light hundreds more. Rich or poor, there is always something in a triangular display to satisfy the most finicky as regards page layout.

Liberia, the Portuguese Colonies of Nyassa and Mozambique, several of the Southern American republics who found their coffers depleted, and, in recent times, practically every country which aimed at the collector's pocket went in for these distinctively shaped stamps, till any schoolboy can now possess a few dozen triangulars and still have enough spare cash left over to buy Tannou Touva!

Starting off with the classic instance of the Cape of Good Hope, one can go straight to a country as distant as Columbia, which issued a quaint lop-sided stamp in 1869. This is not a rarity, and can be picked up from any dealer who handles broken collections, for these are often to be found in older albums.

The French New Caledonian stamp shown on this page is actually a handstamp, and is an uncommon item, but the French Colonies of Obock and Djibouti have issued a multitude of stamps that are really attractive, although the brittle "quadrille" paper on which they are printed often damages them if they are transferred from album to album too often. All these are fairly expensive, and should be avoided by the collector of moderate means. Actually, most of the items given so far are uncommon, but the stamps listed below are not only representative, but available at a mere pittance.

Cheap And Attractive

Spain has the ships of Columbus featured on a large stamp issued in 1930. The Mozambique Company has three cornered Red Cross stamps and a beautiful air mail set that is a prime favourite with every schoolboy. The Postage Due stamps of Nyassa show giraffes, zebras and the famous navigator Vasco Da Gama. Austria also has a couple of Newspaper stamps in triangular format.

Latvia has a triangle turned upside down. In fact what might be called an "inverted triangular" has been issued from a number of countries, and a couple of them are shown in the illustration. Liberia, which went directly back to the source of the original inspiration, the Cape itself, shows a reclinging figure who is supposed to symbolise Commerce, but looks a dead image of Hope herself.

This state on the west African coast also has other stamps of this kind, showing animals, trees and various views from the country around. Holland, which has always been to the forefront in the matter of stamp beauty, has issued some extremely attractive triangulars. In fact, if given the choice, I would put these Dutch stamps as among the best in the bunch.

All Shapes Under The Sun

Tannou Touva, of course, can be relied on to provide triangulars, for this country has come out with rhomboids, squares, and practically every shape on earth barring an octagonal stamp. Incidentally even an octagonal stamp is to be found in the catalogue. It is from Thessaly, shown at the end of Turkey in the catalogue, but, as the latter gives warning, be on the look out for forgeries, for although the stamps are common even in genuine state, their very shape made them so out of the ordinary that the forger went all out to market them.

In fact, if the triangular field seems somewhat restricted, one can always branch out into any unusual shape, for in philately, nothing is impossible. But this, it should be borne in mind, should always be taken as subsidiary to a general collection, or one specialised in certain countries, for if this sort of freak collecting becomes the main thing, then all is over with the actual hobby, for the enthusiast who only goes in for queer-shaped stamps is better advised to take up cartooning or geometry as a pastime.

Superb Triangular In "Health" Series

The British Empire has been very conservative in the matter of issuing triangulars. In fact, with the exception of the "Capes", there is only the instance of the perfectly designed and well balanced stamps which were issued in the "Health" series by New Zealand. The South African stamp, which is merely a facsimile of the Cape, and the Bhopal Service stamp, the solitary instance from India. Actually the New Zealand "health" stamps, which have beautiful portraits of Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose have become so popular, that there is every possibility of these fine stamps becoming rather scarce after some years.

OPENING a health institute in Bombay North, Dr. Guilder dwelt upon the role of massage in the treatment of diseases. Ayurveda gives a prominent place to massage, and medical massage has been perfected as a therapeutic art by Malabar physicians. Professional wrestlers and dancers as well as 'beauty-culturists' seek the help of massage for keeping fit and in trim. In this article, the author who is a trained masseur gives general indications to

Repair The Human Machine Through Massage

BY MANUBHAI M. PATEL

MASSAGE or massotherapy consists in the treatment of various forms of disease by systematic manipulations. The derivation of the word is from the Arabic "Mass'h." to press softly, the Sanskrit root being 'makch'. There is a Greek word 'Ma'oow,' meaning to handle or knead.

Massage is a very ancient form of treatment. In Chinese manuscripts, allusions to it will be found dating back to a period as remote as three thousand years before the Christian Era, and there are oral traditions of even greater antiquity. The manuscript, "Kong Fao," the date of which is 3,000 B.C., contains detailed accounts of the various manipulations. The practice seems to have been common to Persians, Greeks and Romans. Much information in regard to the early history of massage is found among the writings of Celsus, Galen, Hippocrates, Oribasius and other ancient writers.

Hippocrates says, "A physician must be experienced in many things but assuredly also in rubbing, for things which have the same name have not always the same effect: for rubbing can bind a joint that is too loose, and loosen a joint that is too tight. Rubbing can bind, can loosen, can make flesh and can make part to waste. Hard rubbing binds, and soft loosens".

The Romans frequently employed massage after their bath, just as we employ the "Shampoo" after the Turkish bath.

After the circus fights it was employed to restore sprained and stiffened joints to their normal flexibility and suppleness. Homer tells how women rubbed and anointed veterans after the toil and stress of battle.

It must be admitted that women are more skilful and successful at massage than men: especially in "Rest cures", their touch is more delicate, their hands softer and more flexible.

In Yokohama with a population of half a million, there are no less than 1,000 men and women engaged in the practice of massage of whom 900 are blind; 400 of these belong to a guild and 600 are working on their own account.

Complete Repose

The following general rules have to be observed in massage. The part to be treated should be placed in a posture of complete repose, with the muscles quite flaccid. It is impossible to apply massage to a muscle in a state of active contraction.

The entire limb should be in the same plane, or with the distal portion somewhat higher than the proximal, and the manipulations are always carried out in a centripetal direction, commencing at the most distal point and moving towards the trunk.

General massage is conveniently carried out with the patient lying on a bed or on a couch of 27 to 30 inches in height.

To avoid skin irritation, some oil or vaseline is sometimes used. The duration of the seance will, of course, depend on the nature of the case; the tendency is to give a long time. For any joint, limb or special region, ten to fifteen minutes are sufficient. When general massage is required, a period of thirty to forty minutes will be necessary.

While the methods of different operators will vary somewhat, the following manoeuvres are universally employed:

Effleurage or stroking:—is a gentle stroking or rolling of the skin, gradually increased to moderately firm friction, always in a centripetal direction. In dealing with small areas, the palmar surface of the masseur's fingers are employed, while over large surface the whole surface of the palm of the hand is applied to the skin. Sometimes the ulner edged of the hand is employed in preference.

Each stroke commences from the most distal point on the extremity under treatment. In the up-stroke the pressure applied is somewhat firm, while in the down-stroke which should be absolutely continuous, less pressure is exercised. From start to finish of each movement, the hand of the operator does not leave the patient's skin.

The rapidity of the stroke varies with the effect which it is desired to produce. **Rapid, brisk strokes of** about one **hundred per minute** are stimulating, while slower and firmer strikes of seventy to the minute or less are soothing in effect.

PETRISSAGE OR KNEADING: This is one of the most valuable manipulations, most difficult to carry out properly. The skin and muscles are grasped and kneaded seriatim from the peripheral parts to the centre of the trunk, the hold being alternately tightened and loosened.

In dealing with the large groups of muscles, such as the quadriceps extensor groups, it is well to use both hands simultaneously. It is sometimes possible in this way to deal with the muscles on either side of a limb at the same time, and roll the muscles against the bone. This special manoeuvre is known as "Fulling" from its similarity to the movements of the fuller in linen bleaching.

TAPOTEMENT OR TAPPING: This consists in a series of blows struck in quick succession, either with the fingers, the edge of the hand or the whole hand. The blow should be staccato in character, coming from the wrist, rapidly delivered with a certain rhythm. To produce a superficial effect, the fingers only are used, while if we wish to act on the muscles and deeper lying structures, a series of chopping strokes are given with the ulnar edge of the hand along the whole length of the muscles in its transverse axis.

Bearing in mind that the object is to produce a slight mechanical stimulus and not a painful impression, care must be taken that when the whole hand is used, what is intended to be a sharp blow or stroke does not degenerate into a smack. No pain or bruising should be produced.

FRICTION MASSAGE.

This consists in rubbing small circles from the peripheral part centripetally, using the whole hand the thenar eminences or the finger-tips according to circumstances. It is of special use in treating joints and any region where kneading is impracticable.

VIBRATION.

This is in some respects a combination of the two preceeding manipulations, a vibratory or shaking movement being added to them. Of all the different massage manipulations, it is probably the most difficult to acquire, and from my view-point, it is the only one which can, with advantage be carried out by mechanical means (Mechanical Vibration).

GENERAL MASSAGE

While it is immaterial whether we begin with a foot or with the upper extremity, it is well as a matter of routine to follow a regular order; for instance, legs, arms, chest, abdomen and back.

The patient except for the last named region, lies in the supine position throughout, with only so much of his body exposed as is actually under manipulation.

Massage of one extremity is much like another, so that what is said of the lower extremity will in large measure apply to the arms.

If the extremity is to be manipulated, the masseur will stand at the patient's right. At the commencement, each toe is flexed and extended two or three times; then the ankle, knee, and hip-joint etc. The patient's left foot is taken in the masseur's left hand, while with the right hand on the dorsal surface he strokes towards the ankles. The sole of the foot is then kneaded with the fingers, and then the skin around the malleoli and tendo-Achillis with the thumb and fingers.

Method, Of Treatment

In treating the leg, the patient lies upon his right side, while the masseur is seated. Resting the patient's heel on his knee or thigh, a few steady strokes are made upwards from the level of the ankles.

The muscles of the calf are then thoroughly kneaded, and then the muscles on the anterior aspect of the leg are similarly dealt with. If the leg is large and fleshy, the more superficial layers of muscles are pressed and kneaded against the deeper layers ("Fulling") a little light effeurage, then quickly concludes the treatment of this region.

After stretching the skin around the knee and applying a little friction, the thigh is dealt with. Effleurage is first applied to the whole thigh and hip. Petrissage is then applied to the large groups of muscles—Quadriceps cruvis and adductors—both hands being used at the same time.

The movements must pass from below upward. Effleurage is used at the finish as usual. The patient lying on his right side, effleurage is carried out around hip-joint; with the operator's right hand the short muscles around the trochanter are then carefully kneaded.

In dealing with the upper extremity, the hand is manipulated in much the same manner as the foot; the thenar and hypother eminences are thoroughly kneaded and finished with effleurage, which is continued up the forearm; the wrist, elbow and shoulder-joints are then freely flexed, extended and circumrotated.

Holding the patient's left hand in his right, the operator thoroughly kneads the muscles of the forearm on its anterior and posterior aspects. Similar treatment is then carried out on the upper arm, finishing with the shoulder-joint.

THE CHEST

The pectorals are treated with kneading movements and tapotement and effleurage carried out over the rest of the surface of the chest, the posterior surface remaining over until the back is treated.

THE BACK

The patient having been comfortably arranged in the prone position, friction and kneading are applied to the back of the neck. Effleurage follows along the whole back, somewhat rapid and vigorous in character. Thumb and finger kneading is applied to the erector spines and deep muscles of the back and following this, muscles of the hips and buttocks are thoroughly kneaded. Rapid effleurage of the whole surface of the back is performed with very quick stroking of the skin over the spine which becomes reddened.

MASSAGE OF THE STOMACH

The object of gastric massage is two-fold: viz. to increase the motility or contractible power of that organ in atonic conditions, and at the same time increase the quality of secretion. Massage, properly carried out, will always increase the acidity of the gastric juice, except when the absence of hydrochloric acid is due to malignant disease. The gastric tenderness often present in hyperchlorhydria will often prevent the performance of gastric massage, and this is well, seeing the condition would for the most part be aggravated by such manipulation. In all cases of diminished acidity, however, massage is helpful.

To reach the comparatively limited area of the stomach wall that is accessible to touch, the patient must be thoroughly relaxed and deep manupulation be used. Any rigidity of the abdominal muscles will make the manipulation impossible. If relaxation cannot be obtained with the patient in the usual supine position, with raised head and drawn-up knees, he should

(Continued on Page 23)

TELLS MALE OR FEMALE

Mr. Francis John Billington, 45-year-old radio engineer of Kingskerswell, Devon, has invented, in collaboration with Father A.J.K. Glasowsky, a Pilish Catholic priest and physicist what they call a Nadal Indicator. Prime purpose of the indicator is to diagnose human complaints by picking up the waves radiated by the body. The invention can also, say its makers, select the drugs required to combat the complaint and the quantity necessary.

Village wives in Kingskeraswell have also made their way to Mr. Billington's workshop to find out whether their coming child will be a boy or a girl. They say the machine has been 100 per cent accurate.

Photo shows: Mrs. Phyllis Billington, is given the once over by the Nodal Indicator, being operated by Mr. Billington.

DEVALUATION BOOSTS OUR EXPORT TRADE

Sri Prakasa Optimistic About Upward Trend

NEW DELHI, October 28.

MR. Sri Prakasa, Commerce Minister said here today that it should be possible for India to sustain in the months to come the good effects that devaluation has caused on India's foreign trade.

The Minister, who was addressing the first meeting of the newly reconstituted export Advisory Council, however, warned against any attitude of complacency and observed that "to maintain the stimulus to export trade as much as to ensure general economic stability in the country", it was essential that undue rise in internal prices was prevented.

During the 11 months of devaluation from October 1949 to August 1950, the total value of India's export trade was Rs. 458 crores as against Rs. 360 crores in the corresponding period of 1948-49. The value of trade to hard currency countries was Rs. 127 crores against Rs. 89 crores in 1948-49 and to soft currency countries Rs. 331 crores against Rs. 271 crores in 1948-49. The monthly average of exports, following devaluation, has been Rs. 42 crores as against an average of Rs. 33 crores for the same period in 1948-49.

"The monthly value of our exports since devaluation has been certainly good. It has not however been uniformly so. The total value of our monthly exports was over 50 crores in November and December 1949 which is an all-time record. On the other hand between April and June this year the monthly value of exports fluctuated between 30 and 35 crores which was well below the 1948-49 level. To some it seemed that this decline was a permanent one and that the force of devaluation as a stimulus to export had spent itself. This in my view is an unwarranted conclusion and in fact the figures of the subsequent months which have been increasing steadily belie it. The total value of our exports in August and September this year is well over Rs. 40 crores a month and in my view it should be possible to sustain and exceed this level in the months to come.

NO ROOM FOR COMPLACENCY

"I am not suggesting that there is any room for complacency. It is a well-known criticism of devaluation as a method of correcting an adverse balance of trade that devaluation leads to increased internal prices and unless these rising price levels are held in check, export commodities become in course of time as expensive to foreign buyers as they were before. It is argued therefore that while devaluation may give a spur to a country's export for some time, it cannot confer any lasting benefit. This view is indeed based on sound premises. To maintain the stimulus to export trade, as much as to ensure general economic stability in the country, it is, therefore, essential that everything possible should be done to prevent any undue rise in internal prices.

"While I shall not here attempt to deal with all the measures which Government have taken or propose to take in this direction, I would however to a few of them which have a direct bearing on the export trade.

LIBERALISING EXPORT CONTROL

"Throughout 1949 we had been following a policy of liberalising export control and towards the close of the year we had made the export trade in practically all commodities which were of importance either completely free or very nearly so. Jute goods, cotton piecegoods, oils and oil-seeds, etc, were no doubt subject to licensing restrictions as a matter of form, but in actual fact the grant of licences was so liberal that the trade really was not hampered in any way by the export control. The impact of a greatly increased overseas demand however led to a reversal of this policy in many respects. We had to put a ban on the export of groundnuts.

early this year which has only now been relaxed subject to certain periodical quotas. We discontinued the grant of licences for the export of coarse and medium cloth in the first half of this year and for the second half we have only been able to release a small quantity which has had to be allocated on the basis of past exports. Raw wool which was free from export control altogether for many years was once again brought under control, and except for a certain amount of accommodation given in cases where commitments had already been made, the issue of licences was totally stopped.

"One might argue that these restrictions go directly contrary to Government's avowed policy of export promotion and deprive our export trade of the benefits which devaluation was expected to confer. I do not think however that such a criticism would be made if the subject were studied in all its bearings. Apart from the fact that the needs of the internal economy cannot be wholly disregarded in any efforts which we may make to increase exports, it must also be remembered that in many instances the restrictions on export were necessary in the interests of the export trade itself. If the impact of a large overseas demand raises the internal prices too high, then not only the internal consumer suffers but very often the export itself becomes impossible.

"One of the unfortunate consequences of this reversal of trend from liberalisation of exports to the tightening of restrictions is the fact that some commitments already made in good faith become difficult to honour. No one regrets this more than I. Whenever a new restriction is placed, we do endeavour to accommodate outstanding commitments to the maximum possible extent. We are however faced with the difficulties in this respect. First of all, the volume of commitments itself is sometimes so high that to accommodate all would frustrate the very object for which the restriction is being imposed.

"Sometimes some parties make an intelligent anticipation of a coming restriction and enter into purely speculative commitments in the hope of getting licences when the policy has changed. To allow them all to be honoured becomes therefore an extremely difficult proposition. The second difficulty is that quite often an attempt is made to claim that a commitment existed when in fact there was none. Ante-dated contracts are produced and both buyer and seller combine to take unfair advantage of the latitude being given in respect of old contracts.

EXPORT DUTIES SHOCK-ABSORBER

Referring to the export duties imposed on certain goods, the Commerce Minister said that these duties were intended to prevent a rise in internal prices. He said: "Immediately after devaluation, powers were taken by an Ordinance to levy export duties on a number of commodities and duties were in fact imposed on some of them. These duties have not on the whole proved an obstacle to our exports. On the contrary, in the light of subsequent experience it has been found possible even to increase the quantum of the duty in certain cases.

The levy of an export duty does act as a kind of shock-absorber between external and internal prices when the former happened to be high.

INCREASE IN EXPORT DUTY ON HESSIAN

"While I am on the subject, I think it would not be out of place if I were to refer to the increase in the export duty on hessian which took place only last week.

"We have on the whole been successful in maintaining prices of raw jute and jute manufactures both internal and overseas at reasonable levels in spite of the difficult times that we have been through.

Devaluation provided a golden opportunity for jute not only to recapture the ground it had lost but also to make further progress in the markets of the world. Unfortunately, the difficulties which arose on account of Pakistan not devaluing prevented us from making all the supplies to America, which that country wanted. We therefore immediately after devaluation had raised the export duty on hessian from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350 per ton. Even with this increase the landed cost of hessian in America was somewhat lower in terms of the dollar than before.

"The subsequent trend of international political and economic developments reversed the trend and from July the free-market price in America began to rise steadily. We could not obviously continue to sell hessian at a price which was much lower than what the most important consuming market was willing and even anxious to pay and therefore last week the export duty on hessian was enhanced once again from Rs. 350 to Rs. 750 per ton. By doing so and continuing price control, we seek to prevent the impact of prevailing high prices of hessian in America from doing any permanent injury to the internal prices and to the cost structure of the jute industry, while at the same time ensuring that the benefits of these high prices are not lost to the country."

COTTON TEXTILES

Referring to other items in the agenda, the Commerce Minister said: "In cotton textiles, we have the problem of considering to what extent we can afford to export coarse and medium cloth in spite of the inadequacy of our own cotton required for the production of such cloth. Correspondingly there is the problem of increasing the exports of fine and superfine cloth to fill the gap caused by the reduction in the export of coarse and medium varieties.

NO ASSURANCE OF TRANSIT CAMPS TO EVICTED TENANTS

Jivraj Mehta's Reply In Bombay Assembly

POONA, October 28, (PTI).

OWNERS of two-storeyed buildings, empowered under the bill amending the Rent Control Act to evict their tenants and demolish their buildings to erect new and larger houses in their place, would have to obtain a certificate from Tribunals to be set up by Government before they proceed with their plans.

The Tribunals will issue the certificates after being satisfied that the plans and the estimates for the new buildings had been properly prepared and that the necessary funds for the purpose of erection of new buildings were available with the landlords.

An amendment to the bill to this effect was accepted by the Bombay Assembly today before adjourning till Monday, when the discussion on the bill continue.

The minister for public works, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, replying to the debate referred to the suggestion to create transit camps to house displaced tenants and said that wherever possible Government would try its best to give relief to such persons. Possibility of giving alternate accommodation in the buildings constructed by the Housing Board would be fully explored. But, the Minister said, he was not in a position to give an assurance about providing alternate accommodation for the evicted tenants

DELIMITATION PROPOSALS CRITICISED

POONA, Oct. 28 (PTI): A point that the Bombay Parliamentary Delimitation Committee had not taken notice of the directive in the constitution in regard to representation for constituencies on the State Assembly was made by Mr. C. Modi in the State Council today.

The House was discussing the Delimitation Committee's proposals for the Bombay State.

Mr. Modi said that the constitution specified that this representation should be on the basis of the population of the constituencies. But it appeared that the Committee had based its recommendations on the basis of electoral strength of the constituencies. He wished to point out that the electoral rolls were not finalised and the recommendations were to that extent based on incomplete figures. In making this point Mr. Modi said he wished to see that no complications arose after the recommendations were finalised.

The Finance Minister Mr. V. L. Mehta, who moved the motion for the consideration of the report, interrupted to say that the President of the Indian Union had issued an order prescribing the method for working out the population figures for delimiting constituencies and on the basis of which Bombay Government had framed their delimitation proposals for the consideration of the Committee.

In moving the motion, the Finance Minister said that the suggestions on the report made both in the Upper and Lower Houses would be forwarded to the Speaker of the Indian Parliament, where the recommendations would be finalised.

Members from Gujerat criticised the proposal to attach the Dangs district to Nasik for election purposes. Mr. Modi said that this decision had been arrived at with three members voting for it and two against. Later a minute of explanation was attached by Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, a member of the Committee, suggesting that Dangs should go with Surat District, the opinion, therefore, appeared to be equally divided and under these circumstances it would have been better to maintain the 'status quo' in respect of Dangs and not disturb its present connection with Surat.

Mr. F. D. Ghodke from Karnatak pointed out that the Scheduled Castes and tribes in Karnataka had not secured a seat on the House of People, despite their numerical strength comparable to other parts of the State. Of the 45 seats for Bombay State on this house, four had been reserved for Harijans which went to Ahmedabad, Bombay and the Central Division of the State. He urged the creation of an additional seat for Scheduled Castes and tribes and allocate it to Belgaum district.

PRESIDENT'S PORTRAIT IN ASSEMBLY HALL

POONA, Oct. 28, (PTI): A portrait of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, first President of the Indian Republic, was unveiled in the Bombay Legislative Assembly hall today by Mr. R. G. Soman, Chairman of the Bombay Legislative Council. Members of both the Houses of Legislature were present on the occasion.

After the ceremony, the Chief Minister Mr. B.G. Kher gave an "At Home" to members of the Legislature in the Council Hall Compound.

ANGLO-EGYPT TREATY CANCELLED

CAIRO, Oct. 28 (PTI-Reuter).

EGYPT regards the 1936 Anglo-Egypt Treaty as cancelled, Ibrahim Farag Bey, acting Foreign Minister, said here today.

In an interview published in the independent newspaper "Al Ahram," Farag Bey "all Egyptian political parties have declared the treaty as null and void."

The present Wafdist Government's attitude to the treaty is that it is completely cancelled by the present circumstances, particularly by the United Nations safeguards for small nations.

If relations between Britain and Egypt continue as at present we will take effective steps to abrogate the treaty."

"Egypt is following a straight course, Britain a zig zag one" Farag Bey said.

"Hopes that Egypt will reduce her national demands are either wishful thinking or a part of war nerves.

"Pasha (Egyptian Prime Minister) has already stated that, if the present negotiations do not succeed, Britain will find 20 million fifth columnists against her and will never find in the future anyone in Egypt to negotiate with".

(The 1936 treaty valid for 20 years, regulated the epresence of British forces in Egypt. It also confirms the 1899 Anglo-Egyptian agreement defining the million square-mile Sudan, south of Egypt, as territory under Anglo-Egyptian administration. Provision was made for the treaty's revision after 10 years if both sides agreed but attempts to revise it have so far failed.

The main stumbling blocks in previous treaty negotiations have been the presence of British forces in Egypt which Egypt wants evacuated and the status of the Sudan. Egypt seeks sovereignty over the Sudan while Britain contends the Sudanese should be given a chance to determine their own future.

Journalists' Right To Form Trade Union

"PRESS OPINION MUST BECOME A POWER"

Chalapati Rau's Call

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28. (PTI).

MR. M. CHALAPATI RAU, Editor of the "National Herald, Lucknow, today called upon working journalists to organise themselves on a countrywide scale and thus safeguard the interests of themselves and the profession.

Mr. Chalapati Rau, was delivering his presidential address at the first All-India convention of working journalists. If the problems of the working journalists and the press had not been stressed as well as they should have been, Mr. Rau said, it was because of "the absence of organised professional opinion".

Stressing the need for organising themselves on trade union lines. Mr. Rau said that if the working journalists must organise themselves, he had no doubt that the obvious course was to organise themselves into a trade union. "Only a trade union can inspire hope and respect in employer-employee relationships and ensure equality of bargaining power," he added.

Replying to critics who thought that journalists who belonged to "intellectual profession" should not organise themselves on trade union lines, Mr. Chalapati Rau said "an industrious intellectual proletariat is preferable to pompous intellectual feudalists. Intellectual labour is in no way superior to manual labour where rights and obligations are concerned".

The press can be free only to the extent that the society which fosters it can be free. Journalists cannot cultivate angelic virtues when everybody else is anything but angelic. It is difficult to struggle constantly against a stubborn environment without being worn out. The press of any country is like other things a product of the economic and social set-up".

RESPONSIBILITIES

"In the confused state of our economy, with Government advertisements as the only evidence of public enterprise, the Indian press is a sorry set-up. I am stressing this point in order to stress the additional responsibilities which rest on a profession of which so much is expected. The new responsibilities are more wearying than the old responsibilities, under which constant stone-throwing at a foreign Government was easy and delightful, if hazardous. "If the responsibilities now are greater than ever, they will increase, unless mass literacy becomes mass bluff. The press will play an increasingly vital part in the life of a people becoming literate.

SORRY STATE OF AFFAIRS

Referring to present day conditions Mr. Rau said "In the maladjustment between the old and the new, men of talent are dropping out and men of character are falling by the way without causing a moment's concern. The exceptions are sadly insufficient. The prospect for the younger generations of talent should be bright but it is bleak. There are not adequate training facilities; the army of the ill-equipped waging battles in no-man's-land is increasing. Pride in the profession is giving way to cynical disregard to responsibility. The editor who is a working journalist is a jack of many trades and, when editing is three-fourths management, the over-lapping between the business and editorial functions and the unwillingness to effect a proper separation of powers have led to unsatisfactory results. News-gatherers find their enterprise strangled by publicity-hunters. Without professional satisfaction, there can be no professional pride.

PRIVILEGE A MOCKERY

Mr. Rau said that while there was much talk of privilege in these days, the privileges of the press were "too readily taken for granted". While they heard of the privileges of Legislature, Legislators, Ministers, courts, and of Ambassadors, "the privilege of the journalist is mostly the privilege of the donkey, that of carrying other people's dirty linen. Nobody can secure or safeguard his privileges unless he asserts them, for though the journalist is expected to be an angel he is also expected to be a lackey.

The attempt to mollycoddle public opinion is bound to be disastrous to democracy. A Ford press or a Rockefeller press or a Nuffield press is unknown in other countries. But there is also no justification for the existence of parasite organisations which grind down men. If, however, the individual seeking to be a publisher or a limited company has not the necessary means, the alternative is co-operative enterprise. Such enterprise is inevitable in this country and the working journalist can play a large part in promoting it".

STATE'S FUNCTION

Referring to the need for the state performing functions that normally had to be performed by society, Mr. Rau said: "we struggling newspapers expect equality of opportunity in a country where the economic gap is so wide that the vested interests can carry the day or when the working journalist invites intervention with regard to a minimum wage and fair conditions of work, it is a call to the state in an unbalanced country to redress the balance in some sectors of life.

The Official Secrets Act though very rarely used, is a lash kept in reserve. Pre-censorship is obnoxious under any conditions. Yet, it remains. The Government claim that the press, generally speaking, is free. In a sense, it is, though high courts do not think so in respect of several provisions. It would remind the Government of the similar situation in the days of Metcalfe and Macaulay who recommend that, if the press in practice was free in their time, there was need for bringing the law into line with practice instead of allowing it to be abused by erring magistrates.

Drawing the journalists attention to "implications of trade unionism", Mr. Rau said he was conscious of the problems it raised in a society in which organised activity was difficult, in a profession where individualism was strong. "A trade union of working journalists is necessarily a small part of the trade union world and has to work in the set up of a larger trade," he added.

The working journalists, while not excluding anybody from their organisation because of "political conviction or activity" must resist "political influence." The organisation was to serve its purpose.

Concluding Mr. Rau said: "these are matters on which only an organisation of working journalists can pronounce with a fair measure of authority and confidence. Professional opinion must be allowed to become articulate. It will be for the good of the profession. But it is a responsible task which requires reserves of character and balanced judgment.

FIGHT FOR YOUR RIGHTS

Call At Journalists' Conference

Rana Jung Bahadur Singh, President of the Delhi Union of Journalists today appealed to the working journalists of India to band themselves together on trade union lines, fight for their rights and better their working conditions and save the profession and themselves "from going to perdition."

Delivering his welcome address, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, to the first convention of the all India working journalists at the Constitution Club Hall, Mr. Jung Bahadur said: "From a mission journalism became just a profession and now it is degrading into a sordid trade. I feel convinced that it has reached a critical stage and unless we band ourselves on trade union lines we cannot prevent our profession and ourselves from going to perdition."

Appealing to senior men in journalism to cast off prejudice against trade unionism, he said: "I am aware of the ingrained prejudice of some of the seniors amongst us against trade unionism, but, as I feel that is the only powerful lever which can propel our movement to success, I urge them to fall in line with the rank and file."

Rashdi And Srinivasan In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28 (PTI): Pir Ali Mohammad Rashdi, President of the Pakistan Newspaper Editors Conference and Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, president of the All India newspaper Editors Conference arrived here today to attend the Joint Press Committee meeting of the two conferences which is being held tomorrow.

Mr. Rashdi, who arrived by train was received at Howrah station by Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, several other newspaper editors, and representatives of the Governments of India and West Bengal.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BAHAMAS

LONDON, Oct. 28 (PTI-Reuter): Major General Robert Arthur Ross Neville has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahamas, the Colonial Office announced yesterday. . .

Major General Neville, 53, succeeds the late Sir George Ritchie Sandford. An officer of the Royal Marines, he was mentioned in despatches in the 1914-18 war.

BURMESE TROOPS TAKE 7 VILLAGES

RANGOON, Oct. 28 (PTI-Reuter): Burmese Government forces have reoccupied seven villages 80 miles north of Rangoon which had been held by Communist rebels.

Four Communists and one Government soldier were killed. The villages were in the neighbourhood of Letpadan railway junction on the line from Rangoon to Prome.

It was reported last month that Communist rebels, scattered by Burmese Government forces, were regrouping in the Pegu District, where they had set up a hospital and were training their men for a renewed attack.

PAK G.G. TO VISIT EAST BENGAL

DACCA, Oct. 28 (PTI): The Governor-General of Pakistan, Khwaja Nazimuddin, is expected to visit East Bengal on November 26. In the course of his stay there, it is understood, he would perform the opening ceremony of the second port in East Pakistan, the Chalna port, Khulna District.

PURGE IN JAPAN

TOKYO, October 28 (PTI-Reuter): More than 4,000 Communists and pro-Communists have been dismissed from Japan's key industries, and the government-directed purge is expected to be completed by the end of this month, the Kyodo News Agency reported yesterday.

No Resignation, Says Liaquat Ali

LAHORE, Oct. 28 (PTI): Pakistan Prime Minister Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan said on Friday that criticisms in certain newspapers against his assumption of the dual role of Premiership of the country and the presidentship of the ruling party—the Muslim League—could not force him to resign either of the offices.

"I shall quit this or that office only when I am called upon by the nation to do so," he declared.

U. S. Wool Production Goes Down

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. (PTI-Reuter): Production of wool in the United States next year may be the smallest since 1879 the Agriculture Department predicted yesterday.

The department estimated 1951 production of shorn wool at between 210 million and 225 million pounds, compared with 254 million idicated for this year

This forecast reflects a rapid decline in production since 1943 when output set a record of 455 million pounds.

Kumari Vasantha, a Bharatnatiya artiste of Tanjore who will give a recital in the Assam Ball programme at the Taj on November 6 in aid of the Mayor's Assam Earthquake Relief Fund

ROOPA KALA KENDRA

Roopa Kala Kendra which has been putting on various dance shows in Matunga for the benefit of its members and their guests during the past three years, has arranged a programme of Classical Bharata Natyam by Kumari C.V.S. Vasantha of Tanjore, the well-known exponent of this technique, to take place on Sunday, the 5th Novemvember at 6-00 p.m. at the Podar College Hall, Matunga.

Kumari Vasantha has had her training in Bharata Natyam for over eight years under the famous Natya Kartha T. S. Govindaraju Nattuvanar in Tanjore itself, the seat of this great classical school.

ROCKET EXPERT DISAPPEARS

W. German Police Confirm

FRANKFURT, Oct. 28 (PTI-Reuter): West German Police last night confirmed press reports that Dr. Walter Zimmermann, rocket and radar expert, had disappeared from the British zone.

Police headquarters at Goettingen, in the British zone, said the scientist disappeared four weeks ago without leaving a clue to his present whereabouts.

British Authorities said earlier last night they were checking reports that Dr. Zimmermann might have been kidnapped by the Russians.

Dr. Zimmermann was formerly employed in the Soviet zone of Germany but fled to the west.

Police said that the 36-year-old scientist had been living in Goettingen where he was employed at a newly built electrical plant. They said special tools were also missing from the plant.

Defaulters Are Not Many

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28 (PTI): Only a small percentage of employers are being prosecuted for non-implementation of industrial awards official circles connected with the Central Labour Ministry revealed today.

These circles also contend that there is no truht in the allegation that manipulations by certain industrialists are delaying decisions of the industrial tribunals, thus jeopardising the interests of the worker.

The Minerals In Nepal

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28 (PTI): Deposits of coal, limestone, graphite, carbonaceous shales iron and copper pyrites exist in the Sallyana district in Nepal.

Officials of the Geological Survey of India who conducted investigations into these said the coal bearing beams are estimated to yield about 12 million tons of coal, though the exploitation of this material is not considered profitable on a commercial basis

U. K. Colonial Office's Ban

LONDON, October 27, (PTI-Reuter): The Colonial Office today banned publication of a notice in the official London Gazette announcing the appointment of new trustees for the 83 year old will of Sir James Brook first "white rajah" of Sarawak.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Asoe 3, 2006.
Muslim: Moharram 17 1370.
Parsi: Ardibeshesht 27 1320.
Sunrise 6 38 a.m. Sunset 6-8 p.m.
Hightide 01-48, 13-20 Lowtide 07-40, 19-27.

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE: Conference of Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Bombay State, Council Hall, 11-30 a.m., Mr. V. L. Mehta, Bombay's Finance Minister, to inaugurate, and Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, Member of Parliament, will preside.

ALL-TENANTS' CONFERENCE: Podar College, Matunga, 10 a.m.

LEATHER GOODS MANUFACTURERS' AND DEALERS' ASSOCIATION: Annual General meeting, Liberty High School, Princess Street, Bombay, 3-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "Karma — Determinism or "Free-Will", Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

INFORMAL MEETING: of the medical practitioners of "C" Ward to consider the feasibility of forming an organisation, Goculdas Tejpal High School, 3-30 p.m.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Oct. 29.

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

Bengali 7-30 a.m 2-50 p.m., 7-30 English 8 a.m. 1-30 p.m., 6 Gujerati 8-45 a.m. 7-45, 3-15, Hindi 8-15 a.m 1-40 p.m., Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m., Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m., 9 Oriya 7-15 a.m. 1-10 p.m. 7-15, 8-15 p.m., Tamil 7-15 a.m. 2 p.m., 7-15 Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m., 7 Urdu 9 a.m 8 p.m.

244 m.—07-40 Prog. 07-45 S. Vyas, G songs, 08-15 G N Joshi kh. todi. 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 Kalindi Keskar, khyal shudh sarang, 13-40 Gilbert & Sullivan memories, 14-00 First pianoquartet 14-15 A Sandler & his orch., 17-30 G Husain sitar 18-10 S Vyas, G geet, 18-20 C Nagarkar, kh, puria, 18-50 Kalindi Keshkar, purva kalyan 19-10 Locals 19-20 Air trio, light dhun, 19-30 G N Joshi, thumri, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 A Khan, sitar, 20-45 S Vyas G songs, 21-15 Janaki K Iyer K songs 21-45 surprise item, 21-55 A. Schnabel, Pianoforte.

VARIATIONS

353 m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 G Husain, sitar 08-45 G N Joshi, bhavgeet, 11-00 Film songs, 11-45 C. Nagarkar mianki sarang, 13-00 B Majrekar, Composition of Maydeo 13-30 Kalindi Keskar bhavgeet 13-50 Abhang, 14-00 G Husain, sitar 17-30 For children, M 18-00 S K Abhyankar, M pad, 18-20 For villagers in M and 18-50 in K, 20-15 G N Joshi, bhavgeet 20-30 Talk in H. 20-45 Kalindi Keskar, H & M songs, 21-30 Radio Theatre 21-45 Radio Orch., 22-00 Gokulibai Kakodwar kh bhoop.

BARODA

250 m., 08-15 U F Khan, alap, kh. & thumri, 09-00 K. J. Shah, violin 09-15 Nalini Thakar, geets 18-20 As in Ahmedabad, 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-0 Nalini Thakkar geets, 19-15 K. J. Shah Violin 19-30 U F Khan alap, kh. and dadra, 20-00 G geets 20-10 Locals, 20-30 Request prog. 21-15 K J Shah, violin, 21-30 Month's song 21-35 U F Khan kh and thumris

AHMEDABAD

326—1 m., 08-15 Amari pasand, 09-00 For children, 18-20 K Kavi, duhas, 18-30 R Khare, sitar, 18-45 Mukesh & Maniar, 1900 As in Baroda 19-15 Prog. for you, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-00 locals, 20-05 K M Kavi folk song, 20-30 R Khare, sitar 20-45 Air artist, ghazal, 21-15 Jagmohan 21-30 As in Baroda.

You Can Hear Sardar On A.I.R Today

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 28 (PTI): The All India Radio, Ahmedabad, will broadcast an eye-witness account of the Eleventh Convocation of the Gujerat Vidyapith to be performed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the civic address to be presented to him by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation tomorrow.

The broadcast will be relayed at 7-15 p.m. on 321.1.

Young Doctor Commits Suicide: Tired Of Life

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A young medical officer, attached to the Sion Group of Hospitals is reported to have committed suicide yesterday morning by taking poison.

It is stated that Dr. Nagindas Dirlatdas Vora, was found lying unconscious in Room 19 at the Resident Medical Officers Quarters in the Hospital premises. The doctor got admission into the room through one of the fellow-practitioners at the Hospital from whom he had asked for the key of the room.

Entering his colleague's quarters, Dr. Vora is reported to have written four letters, one of which was addressed to Dr. D. D. Vora in which he is learned to have stated that as he was tired of life he had decided to commit suicide.

He was removed to one of the wards of the Sion Group of Hospitals, but despite the efforts of the hospital staff to revive him, he succumbed to the dose of poison at noon.

Dr. Vora was residing at Kapur Nivas King's Circle.

Thefts From Rail Wagons

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Said to be involved in a series of thefts of silk yarn from railway wagons at Wadala, valued at Rs. 10,000, the Crime Branch C. I. D. arrested Daroo Sajana and Ramchand Arjundas, following a raid in the refugee camp at Koliwada last evening.

Producing the accused before Presidency Magistrate M. J. Gordhandas, at the Esplanade Court this morning, the police stated that they received information that the two men were responsible for a series of thefts of yarn from railway wagons and that they used to keep the stolen goods at the refugee camp at Koliwada

After keeping a close vigil, the police raided the camp on Friday when they recovered 76 bundles of artificial silk yarn worth Rs. 1,200. The first accused said to be a coolie, was taken into custody. The other man was arrested on the statement of the first accused that he received the goods for sake keeping from the former.

Both the suspects were remanded to custody by the Magistrate.

Mahim Resident Acquitted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Observing that the prosecution had failed to establish the guilt of the accused, Presidency Magistrate, Mr. V. K. Muranjan at the Mazagaon Court today acquitted Noor Mohamed Huseinmiya, a resident of Mahim of the charge of possessing three bogus ration cards.

Some time ago the police had raided the residence of the accused on receipt of information that the accused was drawing rations on bogus ration cards. The police are alleged to have seized three cards and some quantities of rice from the rooms of the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated in court that the cards and rice were not found in his room but outside and that he had not been using the cards.

He was acquitted.

LORRY-MOTOR BIKE COLLISION

Two Persons Killed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two persons were killed following a lorry-motor-cycle collision on the Agra-Bombay Road near Bhandup.

The deceased who were residents of Dadar were on their way to Thana when near Bhandup a lorry coming from the opposite direction collided into them.

Both the victims sustained serious injuries and were removed to the K.E.M. Hospital where they subsequently died.

Afghan Ambassador

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28. (PTI): Sardar Dr. Najib-Ullah Khan Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Afghanistan in India, has left for Kabul. During his absence, Mr. Abdul Kayoum First Secretary of the Embassy, will act as Charge D'Affaires and interim of Afghanistan in India.

OFFICERS WHO CAN SEARCH

Enforcement Of Supply And Prices Of Goods Ordinance

All Police Officers of and above the rank of Inspector of Police have been authorised by the Government of Bombay to exercise, within their respective jurisdictions, the powers referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of section 16(1) of the Supply and Prices of Goods Ordinance, 1950. They can now enter and search any premises, vehicles, vessels, or aircraft occupied for purposes of business in any goods or where such goods may be found, and seize any goods in respect of which they have reason to believe that an offence under the Ordinance has been committed. They have also power to take all such measures as may be necessary for securing the production of such goods in court.

Transport Controller Is Running Buses

The State Motor Transport Controller, Government of Bombay, is now running buses on all the routes formerly covered by the State Road Transport Corporation.

On the Corporation being declared by High Court of Bombay as not legally constituted, the State Motor Transport Controller applied for temporary permits for running buses on the routes covered by the Corporation and he was granted the necessary permits by the authorities concerned.

'Red Danube' And 'Conspirator' Declared Uncertified

The Government of Bombay has declared the films, the "Red Danube" and the "Conspirator", produced by Messrs. Metro-Goldwyn Mayer, of the U.S.A., as uncertified in the whole of the Bombay State.

Industrial Dispute For Adjudication

The industrial dispute between the British Insulated Callender's Cables, Limited, Bombay, and its employee on the issue of payment of bonus for the last financial year, has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri K. C. Sen.

M.D. & M.S. EXAM. RESULTS

Bombay University

M.D. EXAMINATION

The following candidates have passed the examination:

Nos. :—6 9 10 17 24 26 29 31 33 36 42 46 47 57 58 59 60 66 68.

M.S. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the examination:

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION:—No. 18

Pass Nos. 1 8 22 25 27 30 35 36

Government House News

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay, attended by Shri R. S. Modi, A.-D.-C., left Ganeshkhind and arrived at Government House, Bombay, today.

Kunwarani Jasbir Singh arrived at Government House in the morning and left for Delhi in the evening.

SHRI B. G. KHER

Shri B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, will leave Poona for Bombay on October 31 and return the following day.

SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR

Shri M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Labour and Industries, will visit Satara and Wai on October 29 and return to Poona the same night.

President Of Bombay Film Censors Board

Dr. D. G. Vyas is appointed as President of the Bombay Board of Film Censors.

RAINFALL IN ANDHRADESA

All-India Weather

POONA, Oct. 28, (PTI): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday the 28th October 1950:—

The low pressure wave is moving into the Central Bay of Bengal and a well-marked through of low pressure extends this morning from the North Andaman sea to the Circars Coast and with it, rainfall has been widespread in Assam and Orissa and has occurred locally in west Bengal and Coastal Andhradesa.

Night temperatures were appreciably below normal in Madhya Pradesh, Deccan (Desh), Hyderabad and Rayalaseema. They were apprectably above normal in Assam, West Bengal and Bihar.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 29TH:—Rainfall will be widespread in Coastal Andhradesa, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam and occur locally in Chota Nagpur; East Hyderabad and North Tamilnad. A few falls of rain are also likely in Bihar, East Madhya Pradesh, Rayalaseema, South Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin.

Night temperatures will rise in the Eastern half of the Peninsula.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from October 1, 1950 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 hours I.S.T. on October 28, 1950:—

Allahabad 91 62 0 0 minus 2.3, Ambala 91 56 0 0 minus 0.8, Bangalore — 60 0 7.3 plus 1.9, Baroda 96 60 0 0 minus 1.7, Bhavnagar 96 67 0 0 minus 0.9, Bhopal 87 — 0 0 minus 1.5, Bhuj 97 67 0 0 minus 0.3, BOMBAY 89 72 0 1.4 minus 1.1, Calcutta 84 74 0.2 5.2 plus 0.9, Cherrapunji 75 63 0 11.2 minus 6.6, Cochin 75 76 0 14.5 plus 2.5, Colombo 85 72 0 16.7 plus 4.3, Cuttack 88 75 0 1.1 minus 3.9, Darjeeling 65 51 0 2.8 minus 2.4, Delhi 88 60 0 0 minus 0.4, Gwalior 90 62 0 0 1 —, Gulbarga 88 58 0 2.1 minus 0.4, Hyderabad 85 59 0 2.1 minus 0.1, Indore 87 54 0 0.1 minus 1.1, Jaipur 92 60 — 0 0 minus 0.5, Jamnagar 93 65 0 0 —, Kodaikanal — 47 0 8.1 minus 1.3, Lahore 90 61 0 0 minus 0.2, Lucknow 91 63 0 0.1 minus 1.1, Ludhiana 90 58 0 0 minus 0.4, Madras 91 71 0 5.9 minus 4.1, Mussoorie 66 53 0 0 minus 1.1, Mysore 83 60 0 3.1 minus 2.6, Nagpur 89 58 0 0.5 minus 1.6, Ootacamund 65 36 0 8.3 plus 0.8, Pachmarhi 77 51 0 0.2 minus 2.0, Patiala 89 57 0 0 —, Patna 91 74 0 0 minus 2.3, Rajkot 96 65 0 0 minus 0.5, Ranchi 80 62 0 1.1 minus 1.8, Shillong 65 58 0.2 5.0 minus 1.1, Simla 63 52 0 0.3 minus 0.8.

F.B.I. Representation In India

BOMBAY, Saturday.

During the last cold weather, Mr. Maurice Watt of the Commonwealth Trade Department of the Federation of Brittish Industries made an extensive tour of India, one of the purposes of which was to arrange for local representation of the organisation.

As a result the Federation has now come to interim arrangements with the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers under which its Eastern Branch Office at Janmabhoomi Chambers, Fort Street, Ballard Estate, Bombay which is managed by Mr. A. T. St. J. W Shuttleworth will act jointly for both bodies. Mr. Shuttleworth is thus extending his activities, which have in the past been confined to the chemical industry, to cover all classes of British industry.

D. K. Roy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sri Dilip Kumar Roy of Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry is arriving here on the 1st November. Those desirous of knowing his activities should get in touch with: Sri Aurobindo Circle, 32 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay (Phone No. 34787 and 31829).

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions, Rs. 2 Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

HUTTON'S GRAND KNOCK AGAINST S. AUSTRALIA

M.C.C. Score 133 For 1 In Reply To Home Team's 350 Runs

ADELAIDE, October 28, (PTI-Reuter).

A brilliant innings of eighty-eight not out by Hutton, playing in his first game of the tour, and five victims behind the stumps for Godfrey Evans against South Australia today was encouraging news for the M.C.C. They scored 133 for one wicket in reply to South Australia's first innings total of 350.

The form of Hutton and Evans who are expected to play a big part in the test matches showed that they have suffered no ill-effects from their injuries Hutton's finger at Colombo and Evans' broken thumb towards the end of the English season.

Hutton's form was reminiscent of his display of his last appearance in Australia four years ago and though he did not have to face a test match attack this time he did meet in Noblet and Hiern, two opening bowlers who are more hostile, quicker through the air and off the pitch than anybody in the M.C.C. team.

Unperturbed by the early dismissal of Washbrook, Hutton scorned undue defence yet without taking a single risk he set out to dominate the attack and succeeded.

While recognising the ideal batting conditions Hutton's display deserved highest praise for the elegance and perfection of his stroke play. He carried Reg Simpson through a difficult period to

LEN HUTTON....thrashed the South Australian bowling to score an unbeaten 88 runs out of 133 put on by M.C.C.

such good purpose that towards the end Simpson was competing with the master as a stroke player. So far they have put on 117 runs and it is interesting to recall that Hutton in six innings on the Adelaide ground has scored 559 runs with a lowest of seventy-six.

Washbrook has obviously not yet settled down after a twelve thousand mile flight from England followed by only two practice knocks on soft pitches.

R. Hamence carried his overnight score past the century in what he has said will be his last appearance in big cricket.

He batted four hours thirty-four minutes for 144 and hit eight fours.

M.C.C. did well to dismiss the last five South Australians for 105 but Brown only kept the situation in hand by bowling Wright nearly to the limit of his resources, while himself giving admirable support by claiming three wickets.

These were all due to evans lightning stumpings and the wicket-keeper had a hand in two other dismissals with good catches.

Hutton batted for 155 minutes.

The following were the scores:—

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (First ... ...

... ... Innings) 350

M.C.C. (1st Innings)

Washbrook l.b.w. Hiern 9; Hutton batting 88; Reg. Simpson batting 35; Extras 1. Total (for 1 wkt.) 133.

FALL OF WICKET: 1/16.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Noblet 13/1/28/0; Hiern 9/1/31/1; McLean 6/0/30/0; Bowley 3/0/18/0; Hole 2/0/6/0; Wilson 8/3/19/0.

Malayans' Field Day In London Badminton

LONDON Oct. 28 (PTI-Reuter).

The Malayan Brothers C. L. Choong and C. B. Choong reached the final of the men's singles when the Wimbledon Open Badminton Tournament entered on its final day today.

C. L. Choong who won the event last year beat the last surviving English player Greasley from Northampton (15/11; 15/11) while his brother beat fellow Malayan L. T. Le (15/13; 15/7) in the semifinal this morning.

This assured Malaya of men's singles and a dual success was made certain (though Malayans are expected to appear among winners of all three doubles events) when Miss. A. Choong sister of the brothers won the women's singles. She won (11/5; 11/4) against Miss D. B. Grace of Essex.

Malaya was represented in yet another final when Miss A. Choong partnered Mrs. A. M. Horner, a Scottish international, who lost to Miss Choong in the first round of the women's singles. They beat Mrs. E. C. Darley and Miss E. F. Andrews of Middlesex (17/15; 18/17) in one semi-final while Mrs. Q. M. Allen Webber and Mrs. H. S. Uber, the holders, beat Mrs. C. D. Saunders and Miss A. J. Stone (15/12; 15/4) in the other.

WEEK-END CRICKET IN BOMBAY

Centuries By M. R. Amladi And P. H. Punjabi

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two Centuries—one unbeaten by P. H. Punjabi for Sind Hindus XI against Hindu Gymkhana and the other by M.R. Amladi for BEST Sports Club against Islam Gymkhana were the highlights of the day in the week-end Gymkhana Cricket matches.

The following were the scores of the matches played today.

Siddarth College: 107 for 5 declared (E. Shaikh not out 33) lost to C.C.I.: 114 for 3 (M.K. Mantri 48, J.A. Dadyseth 25, G.S. Ramchand not out 26; B. Govadia 3 for 41) by seven wickets and 7 runs at the Brabourne Stadium.

Bombay Gymkhana 'B'.: 71 (D. Mather not out 13, T. Pool 18; V. M. Ajgaonkar 4 for 4 runs, M.S. Kharwa 3 for 2 runs) lost to Jupiter General Insurance Co. S.C.: 121 (G.R. Shroff 41, P.S. Vaidya 31, R.D. Jukar 27; R. A. Issac 2 for 21, Tomlinson 2 for 8 runs) by five wickets and 40 runs at Azad Maidan.

P.J. Hindu Gymkhana vs. Sind Hindus XI at Kennedy Sea-face.

Sind Hindus XI: 220 for 2 wickets (P.H. Punjabi not out 113, G. Jethanand not out 67). The match will be continued tomorrow.

Islam Gymkhana vs BEST Sports Club at Kennedy Sea-face.

BEST Sports Club: 205 for 4 wickets (M.R. Amladi retired 104, J. B. Patel 45, M.M. Mohinuddin 2 for 46). The match will be continued tomorrow.

Grant Medical College Gymkhana vs Bombay City Police Club at Kennedy Sea-face.

G.M.C. Gymkhana: 102 (A.B. Kazi 30, A.K. Sathe 35; Dias 5 for 15, G. Guard 5 for 16). Bombay City Police Club; 10 for no loss (Malgi batting 3, B.P. Kadam batting 7). The match will be continued tomorrow.

GRIEVES (117 NOT OUT) HELPS IN TOURISTS' RECOVERY

Banerjee's Deadly Bowling: "Bags" Four Out Of Five Wickets

LUCKNOW, October 28.

AN unbeaten century by the Australian allrounder, twenty-five-year-old Ken Grieves, enabled the touring Commonwealth cricket team to recover from a bad start and finish up with 270 on board with half the side intact at close of play on the first day, today of their three-day match against the Uttar Pradesh Governor's Eleven here.

This is the sixth successive match on matting wicket for the tourists since their first two matches in Bombay. On the eve of the first "Test" match at Delhi the visitors were opposed by the strongest team yet, in The U. P. Governor's Eleven, which boasted no less than six India "caps" including Vijay Hazare and Kishenchand who have been selected for the Delhi "Test".

Leslie Ames, their skipper, who had played in only two matches of the tour—against Bombay's Cricket Club of India and Services Eleven at Dehra Dun—again stood down while Frankie Worrell, their vice-captain, was rested before the "Test" after having played in all but the first match of the tour.

In their absence the Surrey and England left-hander, forty-three-year old Laurie Fishlock, put on the skipper's mantle and beat Vijay Hazare, the home captain, to the toss. Incidentally the visitors have lost the toss only once—against Gujerat Eleven at Ahmedabad.

The match was a personal triumph to Grieves and the Bihar and India speed merchant Shute Banerjee, who worked up a good pace and life off the pitch and his length in his first two spells was consistent. He claimed the wickets of the Commonwealth opening batsmen, Harold Gimblett and Laurie Fishlock in his first four overs at a cost of only five runs in half hour's play while only 27 runs had been scored. In his second spell, Banerjee claimed the valuable wicket of George Emmett and the visitors were thrust into a struggling position with only sixty on board.

Thereafter Ken Grieves and the thirty-two-year-old Lancashire left-hander came together to see the difficult pre-lunch period through. After the interval they settled down to play sound cricket and later livened up the scoring rate with attractive play to add 130 runs in two hours before Banerjee finally succeeded in claiming Ikin's wicket.

Grieves went on to register his first century in the tour—an unbreaken 117 in 197 minutes. This is the second century for the tourists in the tour so far, the first being by George Emmett in the first match of the tour against the Cricket Club of India in Bombay. Grievees' 117 is also the highest individual score of the tour so far.

The Grieves-Ikin century partnership is the fourth of the tour. Grieves had been associated with three of them while Ikin had been associated previously with George Emmett in a century partnership against the Cricket Club of India.

COMMONWEALTH (First Innings)

H. Gimblett lbw Banerjee 4; L. B. Fishlock c. Sen b. Banerjee 15; G. M. Emmett c. and b. Banerjee 26; T. Ikin b. Banerjee 65; K. Grieves batting 117; R. T. Spooner c. Gul Mahomed b. Hazare 15; B. Dooland batting 20; Extras 8; TOTAL (for wickets) 270.

Fall of wickets: 1/8, 2/27, 3/60 4/190, 5/232.

Bowling Analysis: Shute Banerjee 18/2/64/4; C. R. Rangachari 14/0/67/0; Gul Mahomed 10/1/19/0; V. S Hazare 19/5/46/1; N. C. Taluqdar 6/1/32/0; Indu Mohan 3/0/9/0; G. Kishenchand 1/0/11/0; Om Prakash 5/0/14/0.

Kanga Cricket League

FIXTURES FOR TO-DAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the fixtures for Dr. Kanga Cricket League matches to be played on Sunday 29:—

DIVISION "A".

Cricket Club of India vs. Sunder Cricket Club on the Brabourne Stadium. Umpires:—Messrs. J. G. Rangnekar and J. R. Patel.

Baront Cricket Club vs. Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club on Baronet C.C. Ground at Azad Maidan. Umpires:—Messrs. S. V. Gangoli and R. D. Kumbhar.

DIVISION "C".

Bandra Gymkhana vs. Sassanian Cricket Club on Sassanian C.C. Ground at Azad Maidan. Umpires:—Messrs. J. S. Irani and M. S. Joseph.

John Bright Cricket Club vs. Cresent Cricket Club on John C.C. Ground at Azad Maidan. Umpires:—Messrs. M. R. Kolai and S. K. Kama.

Ghatkopar Jolly Cricket Club vs. Aga Khan Gymkhana on Young Zorosatrian C.C. Ground at Azad Maidan. Umpires:—Messrs. G. K. Nadirsha and H. S. Mehta.

Lad Cricket Club vs. Pathare Prabhu Cricketers on Parsi Cyclists Sport Club at Azad Maidan. Umpires:—J. J. Siganporia and B. A. Sakhardande.

BRILLIANT 152 BY A. K. BHALERAO

"Times Of India" Shield Cricket Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

To A. K. Bhalerao of Bombay Gas Company went the credit of scoring the first century of the Year in the Junior Division of the Times of India Challenge Shield Cricket Tournament for 1950-51 which commenced to-day. He scored a brilliant fast 152 runs which included three sixes, one five and twenty hits to the boundary.

Generally batsmen dominated the play in all the matches except one—between Post Office Recreation Club and Phoenix Mills S.C. in which the former were all out for 96 runs.

Other good batting performances were that of A. D. Mundye's 60, K. G. Narwekar's unbeaten 53, G. Katkar's 43, P. R. Kirtikar's 41, and several others.

The best bowling performances were that of Kantilal V. Rathod's 5 for 36 and K. Y. Nadkarni's 4 for 25

All the matches will be continued tomorrow.

The following were the scores at the close of play to-day.

Bombay Gas Co's Sports Club Vs. Scindia Sports Club at Cross Maidan.

Bombay Gas Co's S.C.:— T. Mandonca 0, J. Jacob 0, G. Katkar 43, A. K. Bhalerao 152, P. R. Kirtikar 41, S. Bhalerao batting 6, rest to bat, Extras 9 TOTAL: 251 for 5 wickets.

Bowling Analysis:—S. L. Kadri 12-0-52-2; N. C. Trivedi 6-1-33-0; D. T. Tirodkar 3-1-12-0; D. B. Naik 5-1-36-0; R. G. Hazare 19-4-4-82-2; G. Mansukhani 5-0-27-1.

Victoria G.I.P. Railway Sports Club vs. Heatly & Gresham (Bombay) Sports at Cross Maidan.

Victoria G.I.P. Rly. S.C.:—D. P. Darne 36, A. D. Mundye 60, V. L. Gokhale 3, L. V. Aras 7, D. A. Thakur 6, D. P. Daherkar batting 13, K. L. Tipnis batting 12, rest to bat, Extras 8, TOTAL: 145 for 5 wickets.

Bowling Analysis:—H. C. Chokai 3-0-8-0; T. C. Martin 10-0-48-1; S. A. Warty 5-0-32-1; J. C. Khakar 9-0-31-3; L. Perreira 20-18-0.

Mint Sports Club Vs. Macmillan's Recreation Club at Cross Maidan.

Mint Sports Club:—Woodcock 8, Sakharam 20, Deherkar 2, K. G. Narwekar batting 53, Abbas 20, Race 13, Malkani 0, John Ramsay 35, Samel (Captain) batting 12, rest to bat, Extras 2, TOTAL: 165 for 7 wickets.

Bowling Analysis:—Advani 10-0-45-1; Apte 11-0-44-1; Khadpe 4-0-17-2; Guradatt 6-0-34-2; Coolins 2-0-23-0.

Post Office Recreation Club Vs. Phoenix Mills Sports Club at Cross Maidan.

Post Office Recreation Club:— S. M. Gupte 0, E. R. Narsale 21; S. S. Talpade 0, D. R. Panthaki 0, R. S. Bagwe (Captain) 15, V. R. Dighe 28, V. S. Ubhayakar 4, R. S. Shirsat 4, P. G. Dahule 7, Ismail Khan 7 K. B. Irani not-out 4, Extras 6, TOTAL: 96.

Bowling Analysis:—Kantilal. V. Rathod 11-3-36-5; J. B. Rebello 3-1-11-1; S. K. Joshi 6-2-9-0; K. Y. Nadkarni 7-2-25-4; S. S. Chikhalkar 2-0-9-0.

Phoenix Mills S.C.:—N. Y. Warkankar batting 3, A. K. Kerkar 8. S. S. Chikhalkar batting 18, rest to bat, Extras 6, TOTAL: 35 for one wicket.

Bowling Analysis:—R. S. Bagwe 4-0-14-0; S. V. Ubhaykar 3-2-3-1; V. R. Dighe 6-1-12-0.

LAHORE RAIDERS BAFFLE HYDERABAD POLICE

Share Two Goals In Rovers Cup Semifinal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

RAIDERS Club from Lahore, now well-known to soccer fans as great match winners, fought back doggedly to almost win their semi-final against Hyderabad Police in the Rovers Cup, but were lucky to share two goals at the Cooperage this evening. The replay has been fixed for Sunday evening at 5 p.m.

The match was not at all anywhere near a top-class encounter, but it certainly did not lack its thrilling moments. Robust play did creep in, but it hardly endangered the game. The fortunes of the game changed hands often and in turns, but it was not until the final whistle blew that the outcome was known.

The Raiders were lucky that Roshenalis long shot that had struck the cross-bar hit the back of the goalie's hand to give them the equalizer. Hyderabad also had enough luck, in as much as, that after such a ruling display, they nearly lost the game when Lahore were all over in their territory in the last ten minutes of play.

Fazal-ur-Rehman once again delighted the audience with a brilliant display. The one goal that got past him was certainly no fault of his. Half-back Ashan and Niaz gave a grand display, while Roshenali was the "brains" in the forward line.

For Hyderabad, full back Aziz and Sussay were outstanding players, but in complete contrast Abdulla, the right winger was a statue doing no damage at all. His presence or absence could have made little difference to the side.

The Hyderabad attack had method that paid early dividends. Sussay had goalkeeper Fazal beaten all ends up with a rising one to the corner of the upright in the fifth minute of play.

It was not that the Raiders were sitting on the fench watching Hyderabad "police" about. They managed to break through twice, but the Policemen's defence was strengthened at the right moment by Sussay, who rescued his side from a ticklish position. Goalkeeper Eryya was not even tested.

A powerful drive by left inner Roshenali from just outside the 'box' gave the Pakistan side the equalizer in the twentieth minute of play. What happened exactly was this. Roshenali accepted a long pass from Niaz, positioned himself to score and sent in a rasping one to the cross-bar. The Hyderabad custodian got his hands to the ball and deflected it into his own goal with the back of his hand.

The second session was much more well-balanced than the first. Both goals were not seriously in any danger, but they did have their chances in the first fifteen minutes of play.

In the later period however Hyderabad were more on the scene centre forward Doraswamy twice sent the ball dangerously past upright. Sussay was once on his way from close in, but he lost control when tackled by a defender.

The Raiders managed to break away occasionally proving rather dangerous on these raids. It was mainly due to the clever distribution work of left-inner Roshenali that the game began to open out. In the first session Fakhri and Rafi the two Raiders wingers were out of the picture, but in the second Roshenali sent the ball astutely towards them.

Fakhri's two goal mouth centres were rather dangerous. The Hyderabad goalie rushed out in time to intercept and collected before Jamil or Roshenali got their heads to the ball. A goal was expected at any moment, but thanks to the grand defence work of Aziz of the Police side no further damage accrued.

The teams were—

RAIDERS FOOTBALL CLUB, LAHORE: Fazal-ur-Rahman; Manzoor, Mannan; Niaz, Aziz, Ashan; Rafi, Roshan ali, Ahmed, Jamil, Fakhri.

HYDERABAD POLICE: Eryya; Aziz, Fruvall; Patrick, Jamal, Noor; Abdulla, Liaq, Doraswamy, Sussay, Mahmood.

Referee: C. S. A. Swami.

Bombay Players Sweep The Boards In Poona Badminton

POONA Oct. 28.

National champion Davinder Mohan will contest both the men's doubles and the mixed doubles finals of the Maharashtra Open Badminton Championships by virtue of his victories in the semi-finals last evening. Davinder Mohan has not entered for the singles title.

Ladies Singles (Semi-final):

Miss Sindhu Phansalkar beat Miss Bal, 11-4, 11-6.

Mixed Doubles (Semi-finals).

Mrs. Krishna Koshti and Davinder Mohan beat Miss Sindhu Phalsalkar and S. A. Phalnikar 15-12, 15-3.

Veterans Doubles (final):

G. J. Lime and S. V. Gupte beat L. R. Agaskar and D. A Sethna, 15-7, 15-12.

Shirke And Dongre Win Doubles Title

Shirke and R. A. Dongre, the Western India champions, won the finals of the men's doubles of the Maharashtra Open Badminton Championships today, defeating Davinder Mohan and Sushil Ruia in three strenuous games.

Bala Ullal and R. R. Dongre will contest the fiunal of the men's singles as the result of their easy victories in the semi-finals. Bala Ullal disposed of Suresh Phalnikar in two straight games, while Dongre defeated senior Phalnikar in three games.

Following are the results:—

Men's Singles semi-finals: Bala Ullal beat Suresh Phalnikar 15/7, 15/17; R. A. Dongre bat Shivram Phalnikar 15/0, 7/15, 15/8.

Men's Doubles (final): G. P Shirke and R. A. Dongre beat Davinder Mohan and Sushil Ruia 16/17, 16/13, 15/9.

Ladies Doubles Final: Miss Sindhu Phalnikar and Miss Apte beat Mrs. Joshi and Mrs. Natu 15-18, 15-12, 15/7.

SHREE KRISHNA WIN KARNATAK LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shree Krishna Football Club won the championship of the Karnatak League by defeating National Sports Club by 2 goals to nil in the Final of the Karnatak League played early this evening at Cooperage. The goals were scored by Dayanand and Keshav for the winners.

Delhi Table Tennis Team Entertained

KARACHI, October 28 (PTI)

Doctor Sitaram, the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan, held a reception in honour of the visiting Delhi table tennis team this evening. It was attended among others by J. N. T. Hazar, Secretary of the Sind Table Tennis Association and J. Naoomal, the former All-India test cricketer.

The visiting team was captained by Prakash Bahadur and consisted of Om Prakasah, V. N. Swamy and M. L. Saxena. The team played matches here beating the Sind team on Thursday by five games to zero and on Friday by six games to one. The team is leaving for India tomorrow.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

3-45 p.m. National vs. Jai Bharat (Puthli Cup).

5 p.m. Raiders vs Hyderabad Police (Rovers-semi-final (replay).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

3 p.m. Parel Greenfield vs Bharat Bushan (Georgian Hard-Lime Cup) 4 p.m. Rainbow "A" vs Burmah Shell "A" (Exhibition Match) 5 p. m. Bhim Star (Deolali) vs Vijay Kumar (Bombay) Georgian Cup Final).

Jimmy Umrigar's Plucky Display

DAVAR'S COLLEGE T.T. TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Most of the matches on the opening day of the Davar's College of Commerce Open Table Tennis Tournament, which commenced this evening at the St. Xavier's College Hall, did not take place and resulted in walkovers being awarded against those who assented themselves.

The first and second rounds of the second and third quarters of the men's singles were played today, and in one of the most interesting matches in the opening day's programme brought Jimmy Umrigar back in limelight. This grand defender put up a stouthearted resistance against the winner of the Students Y. M. C. A. title Basha Laljee, and went down only after a dour struggle for supremacy specially in the first game in which Umrigar ran Basha very close.

Sudhir Thakersey, the junior champion entered the third round with a very easy win over M. H. Virjee, while Somaya disposed of the hard-hitting V. C. Prabhu in two straight games to enter the third rounds.

The following were the scores of the three important matches played today:

B. A. Laljee beat J. K. Umrigar, 21-18, 21-13; S. K. Thakersey beat M. H. Virjee, 21-9 21-17. D.P. Somaya beat V. V. Prabhu, 21-11, 21-12.

PARSEE GYMKHANA INVITATION T.T.

Leading Players Including Chandarana To Take Part

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Almost all leading table tennis players, including the national champion Uttam Chandarana, are likely to take part in the Parsee Gymkhana Invitation Table Tennis Tournament which will be played in the gymkhana premises from 15th. to 19th. November.

Chandarana who will return in a few days from the Indian teams's tour to Singapore and other Malayan States, will if he participates, be taking part in his first tournament this season in Bombay.

The following players have been invited to send in their entries:-

Men's Singles: U. M. Chandarana D. P. Sampat, H. M. Khanchand, D. H. Kapadia, O. Dyer, S. N. Motiwala, B. A. Laljee, Y. S. Vyas V. M. Nadkarni, and K. N. S. Narayanan.

Stand-byes (in order) are: C. G. Velkar, D.P. Somaya, N.B. Mistry and S. K. Thakersey.

Women's Singles: Mrs. Gool Nasikwala Miss Enid Bocarro, Mrs. Suhasini Joshi, Miss Jaya Walawalkar, Miss Ruby Satarwala, and Miss Indu Desai.

Stand-byes (in order) are:- Mrs. Mani Bharucha, Miss Sillo Motiwala, Miss Dhun Mistry and Miss Mani Dastur.

Entries for the Men's Women's and Mixed Doubles are invited, and the six best pairs will be chosen from among the entrants.

Entries for this tournament close on 14th. November.

INDIAN FOOTBALLERS WIN FIRST MATCH

Burma Team Beaten By Five Goals To One

RANGOON, Oct. 28, (PTI-Reuter): Having played two games here, the first drawn at two goals all and the second drawn with no score, the All-India Football Federation team today outplayed a Burma team and won easily by five goals to one. The first goal came five minutes after the start from Sattar at inside-right and this was quickly followed by two more goals by Venkatesh, outside-right, and Moin, centreforward. Burma were on the defensive for the rest of the first half and for long periods of the second they were kept to their own half.

Efforts to stop India scoring proved fruitless, for within five minutes of the resumption Ahmed, who moved to the centre of the attack, scored and then Sattar added a fifth.

In the closing stages of a somewhat onesided game Burma broke through to score their goal.

BALAM'S BID TO LIFT CALCUTTA 'PLUMS'

Mansoor Beg, Gamble For Love And Masquerade Also To Run

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28 (PTI).

The champion of the Western India turf, Balam, and three other favourities—Gamble for Love, Mansoor Beg and Masquerade—will run in Calcutta this cold weather season, commencing on November 18.

Balam's chief objectives will be the classics—the Trial Stakes (formerly Emperor's Cup) and the King George VI Cup (formerly Viceroy's Cup)— and three other weight-for-age terms races open to Indian horses.

Balam will make his debut here in The Darbhanga Cup on November 25. He is the winner of the 1949 Indian Derby and six other races, valued at over Rs. 1,43,000/- including The Eclipse Stakes, The Idar Gold Cup, The Kashmir Gold Cup and The Eve Champion Cup.

The Indian Gold Vase, the Champion Cup and the India Independence Cup will be the chief attractions for the other three of Bombay's "big four".

Gamble for Love, winner of eight races valued at Rs. 1,73,456/- including the Indian Classics—the 2,000 Guineas, the 1,000 Guineas and The Oaks—is likely to join Jack Goswell's stable.

Mansoor Beg won the Indian Derby in 1950 and is reported to be in top form.

Masquerade winner of The Bombay Area Cup over one and a half miles is also reported fit.

Calcutta Crowds Resent Judges' Decision

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

Crowds rushed into the members stands at Tollygunge today, demonstrating against the judges' decision in favour of the ten to one outsider Court Jester in The York Plate. The police successfully persuaded the intruders to leave the enclosure.

It was a hard fought race between Court Jester and the two to one favourite Arch Angel. Arch Angel came with a strong finish on the outside, while Court Jester who was leading from the bend raced along the rails. The judges separated them by a neck. This was resented by a section of punters who first made vocal protests and then broke into the members enclosure.

McGaffin on Arch Angel immediately objected to Court Jester for obstruction which however was overruled.

Mr. E. C. Harvey Johnston's seven to one outsider Desert Born (Mr. Jackson up) won The President's Cup by a shorthead from Mrunalika.

A heavy downpour an hour before the start softened the turf into slush and the going was poor despite good fields in most events. Drizzles persisted almost throughout the session.

The treble paid a handsome dividend of rupees 2,445 each on four tickets and the double rupees 105/8 each on thirtyseven tickets.

Miller's Outburst At "Shirtfront" Wickets

SYDNEY, October 28 (PTI-Reuter).

The First Test at Brisbane starting on 1st December threatens to be the dullest match in the history of test cricket.

This is the opinion of Keith Miller, the brilliant Australia all-rounder who hit a double century in last week's Sheffiled Shield game for New South Wales against Queensland.

Commenting on the immaculate nature of the wicket when writing in the "Sydney Sun", Miller said " fast bowlers are heartbroken when they see a ball thrown down on this pitch with every ounce of energy, cushion itself and then rise slowly from the wicket inviting to be 'socked'.

"The shirt-front wickets as turned out in Brisbane are a credit to the groundsman's skill, but they break the bowlers hearts and strangle public interest."

Inter-Association Tennis Tournament In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, Oct. 28 (PTI).

Mysore will meet Travancore-Cochin in the Inter-Association Tennis Tournament which is due to start here on November 1.

Mysore will be represented by R. B. Kapinipathy (Captain), Basavaraj and B. L. Rama Rao.

K. E. Eapan (Jr.), K. Madhavan Nair and S. Chidambaram will represent Travancore-Cochin.

Other States to take part in this tournament, conducted under the auspices of the Hyderabad Lawn Tennis Association, are Madras and Hyderabad.

KASHMIR DECIDES TO GO AHEAD DESPITE U.N.

Aligarh Honour For U. S. Educationist

Chancellor Arthur H. Compton of Washington University receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Science awarded by the Aligarh University from India's Ambassador in U.S.A. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

LHASA NOW AWARE OF INVASION

But Chinese May Take Weeks To Reach Tibetan Capital

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28, (PTI).

REPORTS from Lhasa, capital of Tibet, show that the Tibetan Government are now aware of the invasion of their country by Chinese forces.

There is, however, no information about the strength of the invading forces, their equipment and in which part of the inaccessible mountain fastness of Sikang the incursion has taken place.

There is evidently much excitement and tension in Dalai Lama's capital. It is not known if there is an exodus, and even if there is it will take more than three weeks of tortuous journey before refugees could reach the Indian outpost.

Earlier, it was officially stated that the Indian Ambassador in Peking had confirmed in a despatch to the Government of India that units of the Chinese Army had been ordered to advance, into Tibet. The despatch, however, did not confirm the actual entry of forces into Tibet.

MAY TAKE WEEKS

The defence position of Tibet is extremely obscure. Informed quarters here, however, aver that it would be difficult for the Dalai Lama's forces to stem the tide.

The invaders may be in Lhasa within three or four weeks, but the usually heavy snow falls and landslides in these regions may hold them up for even months.

On the diplomatic side, a reply from Peking to India's protest lodged yesterday is still awaited.

NO CHANGE IN DELHI POLICY

Informed quarters here discount the suggestion of any major reversal of policy towards China. India's championing the cause of the Peking Government's entry into the United Nations and allied organisations is based on considerations of reality. Nevertheless, it is pointed the Peking Government's reply to India's protest is bound to influence India's attitude towards China in general.

It is now known that the Indian protest to Peking recalled the friendly attitude which India had always taken towards China, her efforts to secure China's rightful place in the U.N.O., Peking's assurance to resolve the Tibetan issue amicably and how, contrary to the assurances, the Chinese invasion had created a regrettable situation.

LONDON, Oct. 28 (PTI-Reuter):—**Britain is in general agreement with the terms of India's note to Peking expressing "surprise and regret" at the reported Chinese Communist plan to** send armies to Tibet, a British Foreign Office spokesman said today.

According to diplomatic quarters here, Britain has consulted India about the situation.

Britain's attitude to Tibet is governed by the 1912 treaty with China, which recognised Chinese suzerainty over Tibet on the strict understanding that China accorded to Tibetans complete local autonomy.

IN U. S. PRESS

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (PTI): "The New York Times" today under the double column heading "India Disapproves Invasion Of Tibet In Notes To Peiping" gave the story a most prominent display, while the New York "Herald Tribune" featured reports from various sources including Delhi and commented on them editorially.

The 'Tribune' editorial said that acquisition of Tibet would give Red China "no inconsiderate accession of prestige in Asia" and a road—though a hard one—toward India.

"The lost horizons on which the Lamas of Tibet look from their high monasteries as the Red tide moved toward Lhasa are ominous for the lands below the Himalayas" the paper said.

Tibet is also one of the main topics for the political analysts.

SYMPATHY FOR NEHRU

They appeared to be unanimous, however, in putting the blame upon "Communist implacability" and is sympathising with Pandit Nehru. The points they generally made were:

The Indian Prime Minister acted with misplaced sincerity; no place, however remote, "is unimportant to the new imperialist" and, "by the same logic, no place is unimportant to the United States."

NO AIR VISA FOR TIBETANS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28 (PTI).

No passport or visa restrictions will apply to Tibetans, Nepalese, Bhutanese and persons domiciled in India when they enter this country by air, it was officially announced.

Such exemption, however, exists in respect of these people if they enter India by land.

Other foreigners will continue to be governed by the existing regulations.

The checking of passports and visas in respect of foreigners travelling by the new air service between Katmandu and Calcutta will be carried out at Patna and Calcutta aerodromes.

Fourth Estate In Sessions

Working Journalists To Organise

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28 (UPI): For the first time in the annals of Indian journalism, working journalists from all parts of the country assembled here this evening to organise themselves with a view to maintaining the dignity and integrity of the profession, promoting the welfare and protecting the rights of working journalists and resisting onslaughts on the freedom of the press.

Apart from nearly 100 delegates and observers, many of whom are veterans in the profession, about 400 people attended the inaugural session of the convention in the Constitution Club Hall.

Shorn of all unnecessary imbellishments, the inaugural session was marked by solemn and austere dignity. Prominent among those present were Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab, Central Minister for Industry & Supply, Deputy Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Mr. Devdas Gandhi, Managing Editor of the Hindustan Times, the Ambassador of Chile, Press Attaches of the US Embassy and Pakistan High Commissioner's office.

Messages wishing the convention success were received among others from Mr. Pothan Joseph. The provisional federation of the working journalists of Pakistan, South Indian Journalists Federation, and Shri Ambika Prasad Bajopal, a veteran Hindi journalist from Lucknow.

Vigilance Committee

The convention began at five p.m. with the reading of messages, Mr. Pothan Joseph, editor of the Deccan Herald, Bangalore, in his message wishing the conference success said "best wishes to your conference from one who has been for more than thirty years a working journalist. My advice is that you should stand guard against infiltration of drones, who masquerade in the profession, who are not alive to the problems affecting those who slog in the actual production of papers, and who, while grudging cash to the toiling section, nab the credit too in diverse forms of imposture without the slightest tarnish of sweat on their brows.

The press barons are safe, but yours is the danger of vested interests walking away (so to speak) with the clothes while you step down for bathing. I suggest that you form a strong Credentials Committee of working journalists, that is of those who are known to earn their livelihood by the practice of the profession and who instinctively are in recoil against the sorbid significance of expressions like 'the newspaper industry' and 'sub-editorial hands'. Let the vote be by ballot, so that entrants to the conference, or the future organisation, may

Presidential address on page—12

feel it a privilege that they have earned their way by recognition of talent at the hands of their peers and they a help in stopping the rot. As the movement will not be palatable to the old fashioned proprietors and some ersatz editors, I warn you that there will be opposition in the name of "discipline" and subtle acts of intimidation, if not of victimisation do not be afraid of small membership, as long as you are sure of members who belong to the brotherhood. Probably a vigilance committee to protect membership against early persecution will be useful'

JOURNALISTS HARD HIT

Mr. N Raghunatha Iyer, President of the South India Journalists Federation in his message wished the convention success unde, the "able leadership" of Mr Chalapati Rau.

The Cochin working journalists association and the Assam Journalists Association also sent messages of success to the convention, while fraternal greeting to the convention were sent by the working journalists of Pakistan who wishing the convention all

(Continued on Page 22.)

Nehru Backs National Conference

CONSTITUENT BODY TO VOTE ON ACCESSION

SRINAGAR, October 28, (PTI).

THE General Council of the Kashmir National Conference has unanimously passed a resolution condemning the United Nations "prolonged failure" to solve the Kashmir dispute and calling on the people of Kashmir to regain the initiative by electing a Constituent Assembly in early general elections to decide the future of the state.

India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the Council today, endorsed the resolution, and said some nations might criticise the decision on the ground that the question was still under consideration by the United Nations.

But, he added the Security Council had not been able to judge the Kashmir issue calmly or on merits because of heated tempers over such problems as Korea and the Russo-American conflict.

Pandit Nehru said: "I do not understand why the United Nations finds the Kashmir question, which seems so clear and simple to us, so twisted and insoluble. I thought they would take a decision on it in a few days. But by delaying and mixing it with other issues they are still without solution after three years."

The resolution was moved by the Kashmir Premier Sheikh Abdullah and was adopted by the General Council last night.

The resolution described Sir Owen Dixon's Kashmir report as "a clear negation of the right of self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir State."

"The United Nations' handling of the Kashmir issue," the resolution said "has condemned the Kashmir people to a life of agonising uncertainty. Time has come when initiative must be regained by the people to put an end to this indeterminate state of drift and indecision."

Calling for immediate steps for convening a sovereign Constituent Assembly based on adult suffrage and embracing all sections of the people and all constituents of the State, the resolution stated: "We shall give ourselves and our children a constitution worthy of our freedom struggle and in accordance with the principles of new Kashmir."

In the course of the debate preceding the adoption of the resolution several Ministers spoke attacking the U. N.'s handling of the Kashmir issue.

The Deputy Premier, Bakshi Ghulam Mohamed, said: "We are only wasting our time waiting for the Security Council to decide our issue. This is our country and we shall decide its fate. We shall reject all interference from United Nations."

He claimed that three-quarters of Kashmir's total population were on the Indian side of the cease-fire line and, therefore, the majority had a right to decide according to its own wishes.

The Revenue Minister Mr. Afzal Beg declared: "We won't wait any more for the Security Council. We oppose partition of Kashmir as we have always opposed the two-nation theory of division between Muslims and Hindus.

Gun And Live Bombs Seized

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28 (PTI): The Howrah police, after a hot chase, succeeded in apprehending two members of a gang of dacoits in Ramkrishtopore Ghat road shortly after dusk tonight. A pipe-gun and two live bombs were recovered from them.

Check On Births?

MADRAS, Oct. 28 (PTI).

Mr. T. Viswanathan, Madras Congress Legislator, has tabled a bill for consideration of the Legislature Congress Party for limitation of families in Madras State.

The Bill vests Government with powers to check growth of population by sterilisation of "unfits."

Unfits are declared as beggars, diseased persons and women who are "weaklings" or have six or more children.

(Permission of the Legislature Party is necessary before the member could table the Bill to the Assembly).

REAPPOINTMENT OF TRYGVE LIE

U.N. Assembly To Meet On Tuesday

LAKE SUCCESS October 28 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations General Assembly will meet on Tuesday to consider the reappointment of Mr. Trygve Lie as Secretary-General.

The Assembly will probably be asked to extend Mr. Lie's term of office, due to expire in February, by two or three years.

The proposed extension of Mr. Lie's term was approved by nine of the eleven members of the Security Council, but a recommendation to this effect was prevented by the Soviet veto.

Since then, the Council has considered the names of other candidates for the post, but none received the necessary seven vote majority.

PALESTINE ISSUE

The Security Council will meet on Monday to resume debate on the Palestine question.

Pt. Nehru Nominated

OXFORD UNIVERSITY CHANCELLORSHIP

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 28 (PTI-Reuter): A document nominating Indian Prime Minister Pandit Nehru as a candidate for the Chancellorship of Cambridge University was handed in today.

But it was still not known here if Mr. Nehru has actually agreed to stand.

Acceptance of an invitation to stand as Chancellor is not necessary under University statues.

The only other nomination for the office, vacated by the death of Field Marshal Jan Smuts, was that of Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Tedder.

Pandit Nehru is a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Lord Tedder graduated from Magdalen College.

This year's election for the Chancellorship is the first since 1847

If neither of the two nominations is withdrawn an election will be held on November 10.

No More 'Wait And See'

Nehru Amazed At U.N.'s Delaying Tactics

SRINAGAR, October 28, (PTI).

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, addressing National Conference workers here today, reaffirmed India's stand on Kashmir and said: "Ultimately it is the people of Kashmir who have to decide their own future."

Pandit Nehru, however, warned them that if Kashmir went to Pakistan she would be completely ruined. "I want Kashmir to be part of India. I wish Kashmir and India have cordial relations. As a Kashmiri and as an Indian, I do not want Kashmir to be part of Pakistan, because I am fully convinced that would spell Kashmir's ruin. I do not want Kashmir to be ruined.

Pandit Nehru expressed amazement at the delay by the United Nations in coming to a decision regarding Kashmir.

'NO MORE WAIT AND SEE'

Referring to the resolution passed yesterday by the General Council of the Kashmir National Conference proposing the setting up of a Constituent Assembly based on adult franchise for determining "the future shape and affiliations of the State", Pandit Nehru welcomed the move and said that that it would further strengthen the National Conference, and the holding of elections would enable them to know the people's wishes. It was possible that some countries might object to the holding of elections on the plea that the Kashmir quesion was before the United Nations and yet undecided.

But that would be a wrong approach as the people of Kashmir could not stop all their activity and just adopt an unhelpful attitude of wait and see because of that.

The United Press of India adds:

Referring to the world situation, Pandit Nehru said that nowadays events were changing at great speed from international point of view. "One does not know what would happen in the world next hour", he observed.

Referring to the Korean, Chinese and Tibet problems, Pandit Nehru said: "We give our opinion independently in world affairs and we try to look at each individual case on its own merits. We do not and cannot say or do what USA. or Russia does or would want others to do. We want to take an independent stand on issues facing the world. Naturally this policy will not please everybody", said he.

FEAR COMPLEX

Panditji continued: "The fact is that nations of the world are ripped by a sort of fever and fear complex.

(Continued on page 22)

Vidya Sabha Membership

AHMEDABAD HONOURS SARDAR PATEL

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 28 (PTI): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister arrived here this morning by special plane.

Sardar Patel was all smiles when he landed accompanied by his daughter Miss Maniben Patel, his Secretary Mr. V. Shankar and Mr. Narhari Parikh.

After inspecting the guard of honour of the Ahmedabad Armed Police, Sardar Patel acknowledged with folded hands, sitting in a chair, the greetings of about 200 prominent citizens who had gathered in a hall of the airfield.

Among those who received him was Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Revenue and Home Minister, who arrived earlier by a special plane.

Sardar Patel drove to the residence of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai where he is staying during his five day visit of Ahmedabad. He was cheered by crowds who lined the entire two mile route

GUJERAT VIDYA SABHA MEMBERSHIP

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister, was conferred, today the honorary membership of the century-old Gujerat Vidya Sabha. The Sabha was formerly known as the Gujerat Vernacular Society and its object was the promotion of learning and literature in Gujerat.

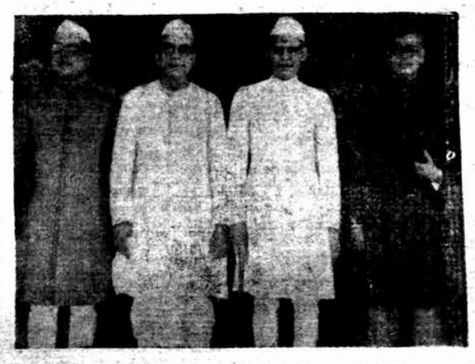
The Society has in its career conferred honorary membership on twelve notable persons including Mahatma Gandhi.

The resolution passed by the Society which was read by the Honorary Secretary, Lady Vidyagauri, referred to the eminent services of Sardar Patel in the cause of the country and noted that he was still holding the reins of administration with "unparalleled skill."

Replying Sardar Patel expressed satisfaction that he was honoured in his own home town and conferred the same honour of which Mahatma Gandhi was the recipient.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, saw this afternoon the Collector, the Municipal Commissioner, Deputy Inspector General of Police, and the District Superintendent of Police. He also met representatives of the Maskati and Panchukuva Cloth Mahajans and Mr Morarji Desai, Revenue and Home Minister of Bombay Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai, President of the Gujerat Congress Committee, Mr Chandulal Parikh, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association, Mr Vadilal Lallubhai and Mr Amritlal Hargovinddas, vice-President of the Gujerat Chamber of Commerce

INDIA'S ENVOYS LEAVE



Indian Parliamentary Delegation left on Saturday to attend Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference to be held in New Zealand by S.S. 'Strathaird'. Photo shows (from left) D.K. Barua, Seth Govind Das, C.C. Shah and K. Venkatraman, (Seth Govind Das will leave by air).

'LAST DITCH' FIGHT IN NORTH KOREA

But British Unit Heads For Manchurian Border

TOKYO, October, 28, (PTI-Reuter).

THE British Commonwealth Brigade, advancing towards the Manchurian border, today pushed slowly forward along the road five or six miles west of Kasan, after crushing strong Communist resistance.

Last-ditch North Korean forces had fought back from hill positions in Korea's north-west coastal area.

'Mustangs' and jet fighters wheeled down to soften stubborn Communist defences blocking the road to Sinuiju, new North Korean Headquarters at the mouth of the Yalu river border with Manchuria.

In a fierce battle yesterday just outside Kasan, British and Australian troops and war planes destroyed eight Communist tanks and two self-propelled guns.

NORTHERNER'S STRENGTH

A staff officer estimated that the North Koreans had a full division between Kasan and Unsan 45 miles south of the border—where South Koreans were heavily engaged today.

Other South Koreans who fought their way out of encirclement a few miles north at Onjong again began advancing north and north-west. Some pushed south towards Unsan to link the two towns and reinforce embattled troops there.

NO CHINESE THERE?

A Tokyo Intelligence officer today discounted rumours that 40,000 Chinese troops were fighting in North Korea.

He said the Intelligence Staff did not feel qualified to confirm or completely to deny the reports on the basis of present evidence. He thought the troops were of Korean colony, which had been settled in Manchuria for generations.

OPERATION AIRLIFT

UNITED STATES EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, Oct. 28, (PTI-Reuter): An airlift operation, which an Eighth Army spokesman today compared with the Berlin airlift, is now being carried out between Japan and Korea.

American transport planes are lifting about 1,000 tons of supplies and equipment daily from Ashiya, in Japan, to Kimpo near Seoul and Pyongyang.

Aircraft are also flying loads from Kimpo and Pyongyang, taking off every twenty minutes.

The spokesman said every effort was being made to bring in as many supplies as possible because communications in the north would soon be frozen.

Even in Pyongyang yesterday, the temperature was three degrees below zero, he said.

LOWEST DEATH RATE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, (PTI-Reuter): Maj.-Gen. Raymond Bliss United States Army Surgeon General, today reported a death rate of less than two per cent among American wounded admitted to hospitals in Korea and Japan.

At a press conference, he said the death rate was 4.5 per cent in the last war and eight per cent in the First World War.

NO RELEASE EVEN IF THEY APOLOGISE

RANCHI, Oct. 28, (PTI): Mr. Anugraha Narain Sinha, Bihar's Food Minister, said today that the rumour current in Ranchi that the merchants detained for anti-social activities would be released if they tendered apologies, was "absolutely baseless."

The drive against hoarding and blackmarketing, he said, would continue and the question of releasing those detained under the preventive detention act by accepting their apologies did not arise.

Thirty-eight leading merchants in food and cloth—mostly big importers—are now in detention in the state.

Price Of Rice Shoots Up

COOCH BEHAR, Oct. 28 (PTI): **The price of rice during the past few days has shot up to about Rs. 60 per maund in the Sadar, Tufanganj and Dinhata sub-divisions of Cooch Behar, according to reports reaching here**

"JAWAHAR JINI AND VALLABH IRTI"

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 28, (UPI).

A STORY with a human touch has seen the light of day today, after Sardar Patel's arrival here. Seeds of two English flowers have been named after Pandit Jawaharlal and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The former's sanction having been already obtained, the latter's sanction was obtained today.

It happened thus:

Mr. B. P. Patel, I.C.S. the present Municipal Commissioner of Ahmedabad was Collector and District Magistrate of Ahmednagar when Sardar Patel and Pandit Nehru, along with other members of the Congress Working Committee, were lodged in Ahmednagar Fort by the British Government, and he looked after these two great national leaders and kept them as comfortable as he possibly could do at that time.

When Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel were transferred, both of them gave the then Collector, Mr. Patel, what the leaders described as 'prisoners' presents "—seeds of Jinia flowers and morning glory creeper respectively.

Efforts were made to name the seeds of these English flowers in Gujarati. Mr. Patel obtained Pandit Nehru's permission to name his present as "Jawahar Jini", while Sardar Patel's permission was obtained today to name the morning glory as "Vallabh Irti". Sardar Patel readily gave his consent and showed great interest in past reminiscences of Ahmednagar Fort where he was imprisoned.

HOLY UNION OF WEST CAN FACE ANY AGGRESSION

Marshall's Word Of Courage To Atlantic Nations

WASHINGTON, October 28 (PTI-Reuter).

THE United States Secretary of Defence, General George Marshall, told the North Atlantic Defence Ministers today that the collective force at the command of the West "definitely is not enough" to resist aggression without "serious and critical losses".

"What has been done so far, good as it may be, is far from enough," he said, opening the meeting which is to consider plans drawn up for the integrated defence of the North Atlantic treaty area.

"The potential collective force of the United Nations was not enough to deter the aggressors in Korea.

"The actual collective forces of the North Atlantic states may be enough to deter aggression in our North Atlantic area and definitely is not enough to resist attack without serious and critical initial losses.

"That gap in military strength we must now close as quickly as possible.

"Out of this meeting should come definite recommendations that not only will make us stronger to meet the present threats but to do so more quickly than past procedure would indicate".

"This is the time that we must complete a plan that will make it perfectly clear to all the peoples we represent, and also to any who plot against us, that we are organising, training, and equipping forces that can successfully resist aggression in any form".

INDIA TO SUPPORT SPAIN'S ENTRY

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28 (PTI): India will support the joint resolution sponsored by the Latin American countries to facilitate the admission of Spain in the international organisations and revoking the U N General Assembly's resolution of 1946 imposing a ban on diplomatic relations with Spain, it is learned.

The resolution is now under discussion by the Political Committee of the U N Assembly.

HOLY BELL CAUSES NEAR TRAGEDY

VIENNA Oct. 28. (PTI-Reuter): Six hudred guests of honour watching the casting of a giant bell at St. Florian Upper Austria, narrowly escaped being burnt to death on Thursday when three tons of molten metal escaped from the mould.

A stream of molten metal running from the furnace built to cast the bell set fire to the wooden beams supporting the guests platform.

Officials said the foundations of the mould sank, allowing about three tons of the metal to escape.

Rescuers working in dense clouds of smoke had difficulty in extricating the invalid Bishop of Linz from his place in the front row of spectators. But nobody was burned.

The bell the largest cast in Austria since 1711 was to be twenty-four feet high and thirty-one feet in circumference. A special furnace had to be built to take the twenty tons of metal needed for the bell.

ANOTHER ATLANTIC PACT MEETING

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (PTI-Reuter): The North Atlantic treaty nations plan another conference here on November 1 to discuss problems of merchant shipping in defence planning, the State Department said yesterday.

It will be the second meeting of the North Atlantic Planning Board for ocean shipping.

The board's first meeting was held in London in June.

END OCCUPATION OF AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Oct. 28 (PTI-Reuter): Austrian Chancellor Leopold Figl called here last night for a "rapid end of the undeserved and totally unjust military occupation of Austria".

He said he protested that Austria "should be treated like a pawned object which serves as a basis for bargaining according to the world situation and for exchanges which do not affect Austrian interests at all".

U. S. REPORT ON PHILIPPINES

Drastic Reforms Recommended

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (PTI-Reuter): A United States report on the Philippines economic situation, which President Truman said last week might never be made public, is now to be released, the State Department announced last night.

The report, which will probably be issued tomorrow, is understood to be highly critical of certain aspects of the present Philippine administration and to recommend drastic reforms to avert economic collapse.

Meanwhile in Manila, President Elpidio Quirino has promised sharp disciplinary action against the author of an attack of the United States because of its failure to publish the report.

The writer has been indentified as Federico Maganas, President Quirino's Personal Secretary.

CHIANG RELEASES BRITISH FREIGHTER

War Materials For Mao Detained

HONG KONG, Oct. 28 (PTI-Reuter): The 5,135-ton British freighter "Northern Glow" was released on Thursday after being detained by the Chinese Nationalists since July.

The "Northern Glow" was intercepted and detained by a Nationalist gunboat on July 20 when on the way to Amoy.

The Formosa Government informed the British Consul at Taipeh early in August that the vessel would be released.

The cargo, alleged to be war materials for China, would be detained, the Nationalist Government added.

U.S. Aid To Tito; Truman Considers Issue

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman discussed with Cabinet officers and top Federal finance officials yesterday possible ways of lending relief to draught-stricken Yugoslavia.

The President's Press Secretary, Mr. Charles S. Ross, told reporters later that the Government "obviously desires to help" the Yugoslav Government.

A.I.R. CHIEF IN CAR ACCIDENT

NAGPUR, Oct. 28 (PTI): Mr. N. A. S. Lakshmanan, Director-General of All India Radio, was involved in a car accident near Jubbulpore yesterday afternoon and was removed to hospital, according to information received here today.

It is stated that Mr. Lakshmanan, who arrived in Nagpur from Delhi by air yesterday, was proceeding by car to Jubbulpore to see his ailing mother. The car crashed on the way near Jubbulpore, and Mr. Lakshmanan who was the only occupant of the car besides the driver, received serious injuries. He was later removed to the hospital at Jubbulpore.

He is progressing satisfactorily.

Princes Apply For I. A. S.

NEW DELHI Oct. 28, (PTI): The Special Recruitment Board meeting here next week will have 26 princely candidates before it for selection to the I. A. S. cadre.

These comprise a ruling prince, a few heirs apparent, sons of rulers and their near relations.

The Board has already interviewed nine candidates belonging to the princely families this year for purposes of "seeding" them for all India services.

Suspect In Police Custody

GORAKHPUR, Oct. 28 (PTI): A man who says he is an Arab from Medina and claims to speak only Arabic is in police custody here.

He calls himself Sheikh Mohammad Madni and bears about 50 letters of introduction to leading Muslims in Uttar Pradesh but no passport.

Police are questioning him to see if he is a possible foreign spy.

No Direct Participation: R.S.S. Chief's Word

Bombay, Saturday: Mr. M. S. Golwalkar, the R. S. S. Leader said here today that his organisation would not "directly participate" in the forthcoming general elections in the country.

"The R. S. S. has no political ambitions. However, the sangh would not object individual members standing as candidates for the election", he said.

Restraint On Sabha Leader

GWALIOR, Oct. 28. (PTI): Mr. Brijnarain Brajesh Vice-President of the Madhya-Bharat Hindu Sabha has been asked by the District Magistrate not to deliver any speeches in the district of Guna for a period of three months with immediate effect.

This is the seventh time a ban has been imposed on the speeches of Mr. Brajesh.

METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT: Mr. E. Chambers, a meteorological expert of the U. K. Ministry of Civil Aviation, arrived in New Delhi on Saturday for talks with the Government of India.

Avoid Politics In Labour Unions

I.N.T.U.C. CHIEF'S PLEA

JAMSHEDPUR, October 28, (PTI): Mr. Khandubhai K. Desai, President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, addressing the third annual session of the Congress here today declared that the trade union movement must substantially be divorced from the ambitions of political parties, if it was to function on sound lines.

If however the movement was made simply an instrument of political parties to rise into power, it would spell disaster not only to the movement but to the country as a whole, he said.

In his six thousand word address, the I.N.T.U.C. leader dealt with the present economic situation in the country, condition of the working class, their relationship with the employers, labour bills, Government labour policy and the trade union movement in the country.

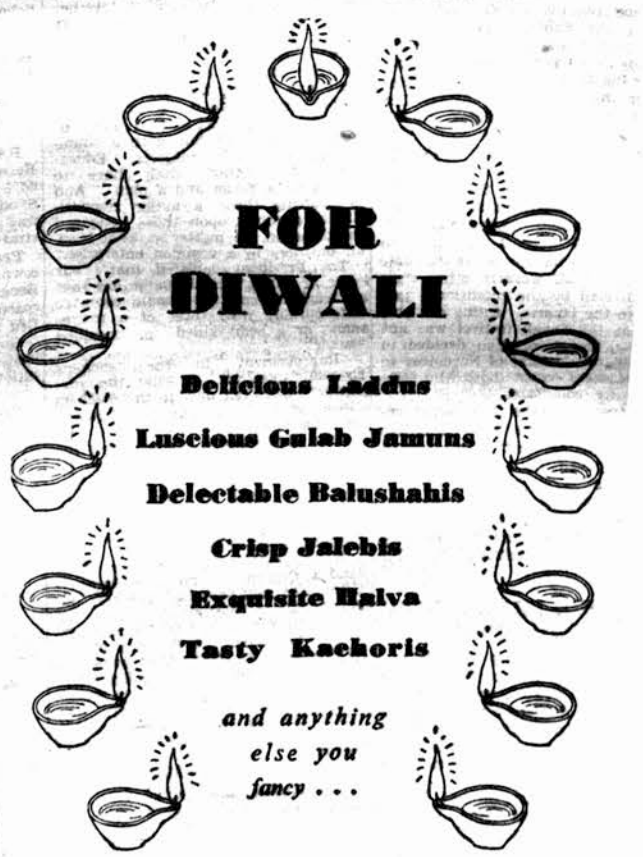
He complimented the working class that inspite of neglect from the Government as well as employers, it had risen to the occasion and helped the country establish peacefully, even though best with numerous difficulties since independence.

Revision Of Indian Companies Act

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28.

The Government of India have decided to set up a committee with Mr. C. H. Bhabha, former Commerce Minister, as chairman and Mr. D. L. Mazumdar, I.C.S., as member-secretary, to examine the question of the revision of the Indian Companies Act. The committee has been asked to submit its report to the Government not later than the end of February 1951.

PEPSU UNIVERSITY: The proposed PEPSU University may not come into existence for some time although the University Committee has completed its work of drafting its constitution. The University was to be established during the month of October.



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SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Oct. 28.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 174|8 and Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 31|8.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 28

The local bullion market was quietly steady with moderate business. At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 181|- and declined at Rs. 180|8 on moderate realising and recovered at Rs. 181|- Ready Bullion was quoted at Rs. 180|8. Ready Gold opened at Rs. 108|8 and after declining at Rs. 108|6 improved at Rs. 108|11 and steadied at Rs. 108|10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 108|15.

Final closing quotations were as under.

Ready Silver	180	6	0
Ready Forward	180	14	0
Ready Gold	108	8	0
Ready forward	108	6	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh quality	40	0	0
Madras	39	12	0
Bold Ready	39	8	0
November	39	8	0
Bold December	38	3	0
Bold January	37	14	0
Oil Bombay Mills	21	8	0
Oil Railway Receipts	21	0	0
Oil November	20	8	0
Oil December	21	2	0
LINSEED			
Bold Ready	41	10	0
Ready Satna	40	12	0
November	31	11	0
December	31	12	0
Oil	21	14	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Bold Ready	33	8	0
Madras	37	8	0
November	37	8	0
Oil First Pressure	20	0	0
Oil Bazar quality	19	0	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Ordinary	332	0	0
Tata Deferred	1750	0	0
Indian Iron	31	7	6
Steel Corpn. of Bengal	21	11	0
Bombay Dyeing	950	0	0
Central India	247	0	0
Gokak	265	0	0
Kohinoor	316	0	0
Simplex	260	0	0
Swadeshi	284	8	0
Tata Power	1620	0	0
Associated Cement	171	4	0
Belapur	273	0	0
Bombay Burma (Old)	511	4	0
Scindia	14	3	6
Central Bank	82	8	0
New India	66	4	0
Tata 2nd Pref.	138	12	0

The Market will remain closed on Tuesday, the 7th November 1950 and Wednesday, the 8th November 1950 owing to Diwali Holidays.

"Moorat Transactions" on the Exchange will take place on Thursday, the 9th November 1950 between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. (S.T.).

Indian Cotton Figures

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st. September to 26th October 1950	62,496
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1950 to 26th October 1950	78,500
Same period last year	138,077
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 26th October 1950	480,923 Bales
Total stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 31st August 1950	550,399

Therefore the adjusted stocks of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay are:-

	Bales
7th September 1950	559,458
14th September 1950	558,969
21st September 1950	546,709
28th September 1950	556,912
5th October 1950	544,747
12th October 1950	532,451
19th October 1950	494,728
Same time last Year	343,381

London Bullion

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Silver spot and forward	70 pence
Gold bars fine per ounce	£12:8:0

Singapore Pepper Quiet

SINGAPORE, Oct. 27.

The Pepper market was quiet with Black Lampong 10 dollars per picul lower at 565, while White Muntok remained unchanged at 930.

AMERICAN MARKETS

AGGRESSIVE MILL BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON

Wall Street Firm With One Point Gain

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

Sharp opening gains were extended on active buying attributed to the current high cotton prices in the world markets and expectations that export controls may be relaxed further. Mills purchased nearbys aggressively while some demand for fardistants was credited to foreign account.

Scarcity of contracts intensified the upturn. Trading subsequently quietened with prices easing partially on scattered profit-taking. Prices advanced more than five dollars per bale in the afternoon under the leadership of current crop months on a general buying movement with an acute scarcity of contracts intensifying the upturn.

Mills purchased aggressively believedly in protection against future raw cotton requirements as the sentiment is growing that supplies will be tight next spring. Indications that there was practically no COC cotton left to be hedged were an additional buying stimulant. The upturn, however, attracted increased hedging and profit-taking and prices eased sharply with support coming principally through trade demand. The session finally closing steady with sales estimated at 500,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	New York	New Orleans
December	40.50	40.31
March	40.40	40.41
May	40.25	40.23
July	39.80	39.79
Middling spot	41.35	40.30

New York cotton March highest 40.92 at 13.51 Lowest 39.84 at 10-05 hrs.

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

Technical considerations and some good corporate news were responsible for recovery tendencies developing after yesterday's substantial declines. But as hitherto, the uncertainties over taxes and the extent of government controls made for caution. Initial indecision was succeeded by irregularly higher tendencies ranging to about one point including leading steels, motors, containers, aircrafts, rails, chemicals and specialities. At noon the averages were industrials 226.98 and rails 67.15.

Although wavering at times under spurts of profit-taking the market was able in most cases to recoup any losses incurred. In late trading, prices were at or around the day's best with steels, motors and oils the best groups. The resistance to selling shown by leading groups attracted more support for other sections and the market finished firm with rather liberally distributed gains mostly ranging to one point or more.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph	151-5/8
Amerex Holding Co.	42
Anaconda Copper	35-7/8
Chase National Bank	36-1/4
Firestone Tyre	69-1/2
General Electric	49
General Motors	50-7/8
Ingersoll Rand	73
International Nickel	33 3/8
National City Bank	42-3/4
New York Central Rail Road	16-1/2
Sinclair Oil	29-1/2
Socony Vacuum	24-1/2
Texas Co.	75-1/2
Union Carbide	74-7/8
U.S. Smelting Refining	54-1/8
U.S. Steel Common	41-1/8
Western Union "A"	39-1/8

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day is 1,800,000.

The Highest and Lowest of U.S Steel Trading prices were 41-1|4 and 40-1|4" respectively.

Chicago Grains Firm

CHICAGO Oct. 27.

GRAINS advanced with all maiz deliveries establishing new seasonal highs on commercial buying and short covering, influenced by small producer offerings and a good demand for feed grains. Flour mills purchased wheat on the news that family flour prices will be raised a further ten cents per cwt. on Saturday, making a two day advance of 25 cents. Exporters reported slow demand for United States grains and flour overnight and stated that European buyers were not inclined to follow the advance in the domestic grain price. Portugal late yesterday postponed purchase of 12,000 tons wheat until late next week. Towards the close increased hedging depressed wheat while other grains generally held earlier gains.

CHICAGO WHEAT

December	2.25 3/4
March	2.30 1/2
May	2.30 1/4
July	2.17 1/4

Paris Bourse Steady

PARIS, October 27.

Once again electrical engineerings held centre of the stage. Although they advanced considerably this week, their firmness showed no sign of waning today. Coppers turned irregular as profittaking checked the recent advance. Pennaroya was active ang gained further ground. Gold shares recovered. French rentes eased.

Brussels Exchange Nervous

BRUSSELS, October 27.

Wallstreet's setback yesterday and some disturbing reports from Korea made the bourse rather nervous. Bemade the bourse rather nervous. Business slowed to a trickle in many sections and prices finished mostly lower where changed. The cash market was generally heavy with coals particularly dull. Metals were among the more resistant features.

London Copra Steady

LONDON, October 27.

The copra market was steadier with sellers reserved. Straits/Dutch East Indies, fair merchantable, delivered weight, at £96-1/4 asked against lb. 95-1/2 bid. Philippines bulk was offered at 252-1/2 dollars both per ton c.i.f. November shipment. Ceylon was unquoted.

The coconutoil market was steady. Straits in drums at lb. 147-3/4 and in bulk at lb 144, Ceylon in drums at lb. 148 and in bulk at lb. 144, all sellers per ton c.i.f. November/December shipment.

London Stock Exchange

LONDON, October 27.

2-1/2% Br. Consols,	£74-1/2
3-1/2% Conversion Loan 1961,	£99-5/16
4% Funding Loan 1960/90	£108-3/8
3-1/2% War Loan on or after Dec 1st 1952	£96-3/4
Chartered Bank of India	£10-9/16
Hongkon & Shanghai Bank London reg.	£80
National Bank of India.	£36-1/4

Transactions on the London stock exchange are officially placed at 8,024.

London Exchanges

LONDON, Oct. 27.

T.T. London on:	
New York,	2.7987/2.8012
Montreal,	2.94-1/4 to 2.94-1/2
Stockholm,	14.47 to 14.50
Switzerland,	12.23/12.26

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA Oct. 27.

KARNAK	ASHMOUNI
Nov 121.50—225	Dec 120.75—335
Jan 124.70—190	Feb 121.50—375
Mar 125.75—190	Apr 121.75—625
July 127.35—190	

Amsterdam Stocks Weak

AMSTERDAM, October 27.

After a weaker unofficial morning session, the stock market opened showing only minor alterations. Shippings and Indonesians held unchanged Investments were steady. Americans were easier in sympathy with Wallstreet.

NEW YORK, October 27

Open market dealings approximated 300,000 ounces excluding additional 100,000 ounces of cuban silver The price remained unchanged at 80-1/4 cents.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Oct. 28.

2-1/2% 1954	98	14	0
2-1/2% 1955	99	10	0
2-1/2% 1961	96	12	0
2-3/4% 1960	99	2	0
2-3/4% 1962	98	13	0
3% 1970	95	8	0
3% 1955 Con.	95	14	0
3% 1951/54	101	2	0
3% 1953/55	101	8	0
3% 1957	101	3	0
3% 1959/61	100	8	0
3% 1963/65	99	8	0
3% 1964	99	9	0
3% 1966/68	99	5	0
3% 1970/75	99	1	0
3-1/2% 1954/59	104	0	0
4-1/2% 1955/60	109	6	0
4% 1958/68	112	4	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2% Bombay 1962	99	3	0
3% Bombay 1960	88	7	0
2-3/4% U.P. 1961	96	14	0
2-3/4 U.P. 1961	96	14	0
3-3/4% Madras 1961	96	14	0
3% Bombay 1961	96	14	0
3% Bombay 1955	100	12	0
3% Bombay 1958	100	12	0
3% Punjab 1952	102	0	0
3% Madras 1952/53	100	8	0
3% U.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% C.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% N.W.P. 1952	100	0	0
3% U.P. 1961/66	99	2	0
MUNICIPAL			
3-1/4% 1977	98	12	0
4% B.P.I.	108	8	0
4% B. Municipality	109	4	0
5% B. Municipality	113	0	0
5% B. Municipality 1954	112	0	0

YARN CONCESSION

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India has issued a General Permission allowing mills to employ 2,000 spindles or 10 per cent of the total number of spindles installed whichever is higher, for the production of yarn out of 100 per cent staple fibre. Mills producing such yarn are also permitted to employ looms for the weaving of fabrics from the staple fibre yarn so spun by them The Textile Commissioner has also prescribed the markings to be made on such yarn and fabrics. The General Permission is effective from 1st November 1950 and supersedes all previous permissions issued to Mills in this regard.

New York Pepper Overpriced

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

The market was quiet with large absenteeism among traders as a result of last nights semi-annual American spice traders association press party. At the party the Association President said that Pepper was the only spice overpriced in comparison with other commodities. But Pepper supply could now be considered as fair—now that good new crop is ready to come out of India which is United States main source of supply at present Now that Pepper was no longer allocated and was back to free enterprise status and the United States dollars was so much admired the United States should be getting the bulk of the Indian harvest, he added. Meanwhile today's prices were practically unchanged. Spot was quoted in at 160, afloats and November delivery at 158, December delivery at 155, December shipment at 140 and December January shipment at 135 cents per pound exdock.

Following are the quotations: Spot 1.60 asked Old Contract: November 1.65, December 1.57, January 1.50 and February 1.46 all nominal. Sales nil New Contract: November 1.65 asked, December 1.57, January 1.50 and February 1.40 all nominal. Sales nil White Spot 2.85 asked.

London Pepper Dull

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Trading was dull with buyers reticent. Black Lampong October shipment was quoted at 10sh 6d and White Muntok at 17sh 6d shipping weight with White Sarawak at 17sh 10 1/2d per pound CIF basis ports. Malabar afloat was offered at 1320sh. and Nov. shipment at 1270 sh per cwt CIF United Kingdom.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY Oct. 28.

120 Ready Japan	7	5	0
150 Ready Japan	7	4	0
120 Ready Italy	6	15	0
150 Ready Italy	6	15	0
2/40 Staple Oct	7	7	0
Staple bale Nov.	1490	0	0

U. S. COTTON GROWERS ASK FOR PRICE ASSURANCE

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

Current crop deliveries fluctuated fairly widely in the past week completely dominated by export developments in Washington. Values dropped sharply following Truman's statement upholding the Department of Agriculture's action in imposing tight export controls on raw cotton but eventually rebounded when Government unexpectedly eased the restrictions with indications that controls may be further relaxed in the coming months. The upturns in nearbys, however, attracted considerable hedging against new crop movement and C.C.C. cotton with the latter type of selling pinced in the neighbourhood of 100,000 bales. Far distants continued to attract support based on prospects of a high loan rate next season and expectations of a tight supply situation next spring.

Attracting attention was a Washington trade report indicating that the Government goal for a sixteen million bale crop next year may not be realised. Cotton men from the principal producing states recently stressed to the Department of Agriculture officials that in order to grow a large crop, producers must have an assurance on price as well as availability of labour, fertiliser and insecticides before they plan to expand acreage materially. At the same time producers aroused over the recent sharp drop in prices resulting from the imposition of export controls decided not to cooperate with Government in planting maximum acreage. Meanwhile, the next Government crop forecast on November 8th will be eagerly awaited by the entire cotton trade particularly foreign countries dependent on the United States for supplies. Should the production figure show a sharp increase, a further boost in export quotas is considered a foregone conclusion. In the south there were predictions that the next estimate may be over 10,000,000 bales.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 20th October.

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities, in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	20,14,91,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	579,82,65,00
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	1,46,00,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	273,99,61,000
Cash in India	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	31,01,96,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,09,62,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin ..	70,78,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	70,25,71,000
Advances in India ..	406,24,26,000
Bills discounted in India	9,61,54000

London Money Market

LONDON, October 28 (PTI-Reuter): London's Money Market had a comfortable week. Credits flowed in from several sources, including the Ministry of Health and new capital issues.

The Imperial Tobacco Company's 20 million debenture issue, oversubscribed twelve times, provided market with funds from cash applications and no difficulty was experienced in balancing books. Some official reserve operations were necessary to absorb surplus.

Bank of England returns showed a decrease of nearly six million sterling in active note circulation, believed to reflect increased public spending in anticipation of higher prices.

Applications for 250 million sterling Treasury Bills totalled 335,795,000 sterling, of which 250 million sterling allotted at average rate 10 shillings 2.98 pence per cent. Next week 250 million sterling Treasury Bills offered and Treasury Deposit Receipts 25 millions sterling at 154 days.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

Previous closing	.....	40.40
Today's opening	.....	40 72
Difference	.....	+32
Today's closing	.....	40.60
Difference	.....	+20

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

The market coitinued its steady notes round all sections and a fairly large business was reported.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1-0 p.m. Government securities LP.LU three per cent loan 1986 96 s. o. Lot three per cent loan 1959-61 100-4 S. lot three per cent loan 1970-75 98-15.

COTTON: Bengal Nagpore 19

COALS: Bengal 541, Equitable 52-10, Seebpur 42.

JUTES: Barnagore 264, S Lots Budge Budge 240 Champdany 200, Delta 261, Howrah 37-2 Kamarhatty 339, India 200 Lawrence 240, S L National 28-4, Orient 239, Reliance 26-10.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron and Steel 30-10 ex div ex-rights, Umardhubi Eng. 7-8 Marshalls 8-15 Steel Corp. 21-10.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp 2-2, Consolidated Tin 1-7, Tavoy Tin annas thirteen, Sone Valley Cement 6-7, Calcutta Electric 17-4, Angelo Bros. 30, S Lot Calcutta Trams 23, Indian Wood Products 34-14 Jardine Henderson 167, Indo-Burma petrol 61, Bengal paper 52 8, Titaghur Paper 27-12, India Steamship 7-12 S. Lot.

SUGARS: Belsund 5-4.

TENS: Bishnauth 41-2, Bormahjan 17 cum div, Hasibara 38 Hatihikhira 15, Jutlibari 9-2, Lac Toorah 9, Namburnadi 8-14, Patraola 244.

Pak Gram For India Held Up

LAHORE, Oct. 28 (PTI): About eighty wagons loaded with 16,000 bags of gram due for despatch to India are held up at the Wagah border it is reliably learnt. They are a part of nearly 60,000 bags which the Pakistan traders had agreed to export to India under the Indo-Pakistan Trade Pact which expired on September 30 last.

The commitments entered into by the Indian and the Pakistani traders could not be honoured, it is stated, owing to dislocation of communications between the two Punjabs, following floods last month.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK Oct. 28: New York Stock Exchange opening prices: Anaconda copper mining 36, General Motors (new stock) 50-7/8, United States Steel common 41-1/4, United States Steel preference unquoted.

LONDON EXCHANGES

T. T. London on New York..... 2.7987 to 2.8012.

India 1/5.94 to 1/6.06, New York on India closed.

DISCOUNTS: Bank Bills three months 11/16 per cent, six months 7/8 per cent.

CASTORSEED: Bombay unquoted. Groundnuts Indian £78 quoted. Linseed Calcutta £70 quoted c & f terms per ton. Metals and silver closed today.

T. T. New York on London previous closing. 2.79-7/8 to 2.80-1/8.

BOOMERANG FOR PRAKASAM

Andhras Give Him Hot

MADRAS, Oct. 28, (PTI): A conference of Andhra Congress workers here today called upon the Congress Working Committee "to take disciplinary action against Mr. T. Prakasam."

A resolution passed by the conference said Mr. Prakasam was undermining the prestige and discipline of the Congress" and "acting against the directive issued to him by the Congress High Command by "reviving his resolution in the State Assembly regarding his allegations against some Ministers."

These allegations, it added, were "false and unjust."

Another resolution deprecated the move "to revive in the Madras Assembly the question of charges against certain Madras Ministers."

King Gustav Gravely Ill

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 28 (PTI-Reuter): Ninety two years old King Gustav of Sweden, gravely ill here after collapsing at a Cabinet meeting yesterday spent a quiet night, it was announced here today.

A bulletin said that towards morning he woke for a little while his heart had not become noticeably worse since yesterday.

OIL FIND IN SOUTH-WEST CHINA

TAIPEH (Formosa), Oct. 28 (PTI-Reuter): Russian oil prospectors have discovered forty workable oil fields in Shansi, south-western China, according to reports reaching here today.

The reports said news of the Russian finds had been passed to the Oiko-Russian petroleum enterprise in Peking and further exploration was now being planned.

INDO-CHINA WAR

Ho's Men Nearing Laokay

SAIGON, Oct. 28 (PTI-Reuter): Viet Nam forces creeping towards the beleaguered French fortress of Laokay, in Indo-China, were today in contact with Fort Hennequin, only a mile or two away, according to a French army statement.

The rebels, using mortars, were reported to be engaging the French with light fire.

An army spokesman said French elements, earlier reported to have withdrawn toward Laokay, had been attacked by Vietminh forces massing around Banphiet, nine miles to the east.

The latter used mortars and grenades but the French had no losses.

French planes have again bombarded rebels massing forty miles northeast of Moncay, French fortress near the Tonkin Gulf coast.

The destruction by more air raids of military installations in French-evacuated Langson at the mountain pass gateway to China's Kwangsi province was reported to be also continuing.

MORE CLASHES

Inside the Tonking delta periphery the French Army reported clashes at seven places with Vietminh guerillas.

Two French posts were harassed in the region of Haiphong, main delta port.

French defenders took prisoners and arms.

At Haiduono, 36 miles to the West, French patrols attacked guerillas.

On the new front line near Lucnam, twenty miles east of the important French bastion of Phu Lang Thuong, a French battalion engaged large reconnaisance patrols.

Three French mopping up operations were reported in Cochin-China where the railway was cut north of Saigon near Thudaumot.

Other Vietminh activity on a small scale was reported from Vietnam's neighbouring north state of Laos and in South Annam.

U. S. AID ARRIVES

The French aircraft-carrier 'dixmude' steamed up the Saigon river today, carrying forty American-built 'Hellcat' fighters for use against the Vietminh forces in Northern Tonking.

NO MORE 'WAIT & SEE'

(Continued from page 17)

A sense of fear does not let one think clearly.

"At times I am surprised at ways of the United Nations. There is not much of cool thinking among individual powers. The United Nations is a very useful organisation and it has done very good work. It has its defects too in its working methods. I do not mean to say that I am wiser than others but may say that I am not purturbed by difficult situations. I will face any difficulty according to the policy chalkked out for my country, come what may".

Referring to propaganda in foreign countries against India, Panditji said, some time ago U.S. press exploited and said "my voice should have weight in counsels of world. But now in the eyes of Americans, I have ruined India".

Similar was the case he added with Russian press. Some time ago Russian papers abused Pandit Nehru and his colleagues but the position was reversed for the time being.

"I do not know when the position would change again", Pt. Nehru said smilingly.

FOURTH ESTATE IN SESSIONS

(Continued from Page 16.)

success, sent their "warmest good wishes and congratulations on this truly great occasion".

After the chairman of the Reception Committee and the President of the Convention had delivered their address Mr K. Rama Rao, editor of the Searchlight Patna, and leader of the Bihar Delegation, said that a working journalists in whichever part of the country they were, could be depended on for giving their "greatest support" to the cause. He criticised "the executive lists" issuing from the Central and State Secretariats and said they were against the sentiments of freedom and spirit of the Indian Constitution.

Referring to the condition of working journalists Mr. Rama Rao said that if the present high prices continued "working journalists will have to start hunger marches".

Mr. Rama Rao appealed to the delegates and others to go back and work in accordance with the spirit of the conference and the resolutions passed therein. He asked them to spread the message of the convention everywhere.

DELEGATES

The delegates from different states were as follows:— Delhi 5, Bihar 4, West Bengal 4 Bombay 3, Madhya Bharat 5 Guntur 2, Hyderabad 1, Punjab 7 Simla 1 Uttar Pradesh 6, Marath journalists conference 3, Mysore 5, Utkal 3 Pepsu 5 Madras 2, Vindhya Pradesh 1.

The convention adjourned to meet again at 10-30:—Tomorrow for considering resolutions adopted by the Subjects Committee.

The subjects committee met tonight at the constitution house lounge.

There would be two open sessions of the convention tomorrow, from 10 30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and again from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The delegates and observers were entertained this evening at a tea party by Mr. Harin Shah on behalf of the Bharat group of newspapers, Bombay

N. U. J's MESSAGE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28, (UPI): The National Union of Journalists' London have sent a cable tonight wishing the Working Journalists convention "good luck" and its best wishes.

The following is the full text of the cable:

"Cordial good wishes to journalists assembled in Delhi. Great privilege of press is to maintain freedom of thought, freedom of opinion freedom of expression good luck."

Stop Press

NEW DANISH CABINET

COPENHAGEN, October 28, (PTI-Reuter): Danish Liberal leader Erik Eriksen today formed a new two-party government.

CHINA'S ULTIMATUM

LAKE SUCCESS October 28, (PTI-Reuter): **The Chinese Government today cabled the United Nations that it could "absolutely not tolerate" further flights of American aircraft over Chinese territory. It demanded immediate action by the Security Council.**

RUSSIA'S TERMS TO BIG POWERS

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 28 (PTI-Reuter): Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Vyshinsky, promised the United Nations Political Committee today that if the Big Powers agreed to a disarmament by one-third, Russia would give "authenticated" information on its own armed forces.

HORSE-RACE BETTING TAX ACT PASSED IN LAHORE

LAHORE, October 28 (PTI).

The Pakistan Punjab Government have decided to levy a tax on horse-race betting in the Province, according to a Gazette notification.

An act called The Punjab Horse-race Betting Tax Act, 1950 has received the assent of the Governor and has been promulgated in the Province from October 26.

MAHENDRA COLLEGE WIN PATIALA TROPHY

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28.

"Giant Killers" Mahendra College, Patiala won the Patiala Trophy this evening by beating the Punjab Police by three goals to one in the Yadavindra Patiala Hockey Tournament.

TAMILS HONOUR THEIR GREAT POET

Muse's 'Scented Flowers' From Desikavinayakam Pillai

BY K. PADMANABHAN

ON Wednesday, October 25, a great poet was honoured.

A big group of ardent Tamil lovers were on a pilgrimage to the small town of Nagercoil, in the southern part of Travancore-Cochin Union State, to pay homage to their greatest living poet today, Kavimani Desikavinayakam Pillai. It was well represented by leaders in the Tamil literary world—poets, scholars and writers—and led by Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetti, ex-Finance Minister, Government of India.

Kavimani Desikavinayakam Pillai is a bard of Universalism and is one of the choicest flowers of humanity. The country ought to know him.

"Define God, I shall define Poetry" so answered Kavimani Desikavinayakam Pillai, the greatest of the living Tamil poets today, when asked to elaborate the meaning of REAL POETRY.

His contributions have infused new life and lustre in the realm of growing modern poetry in Tamil. Whether in depicting the beauties of nature or his feelings towards birds and animals, in expressing devotion to God or upholding revolutionary social ideals, in translating dextrous philosophies or poems from other languages into Tamil, and again, in revealing his intense humanity or satirical humour, Kavimani's unique talent as a Poet is a marvel in the eyes of Tamil lovers.

As a poet, the Kavimani's verses have a charm and grace all their own. His broad vision makes him peep into all aspects of life and things. His verses mirror out his thoughts and ideals, his very being, exceedingly well. They are written in a revolutionary way and are in conformity with modern trends. Amazingly simple in words and construction, artistic in expression, his stanzas always carry rich thoughts, high morals and penetrating philosophies. In these, his theme may range from grass and the rose to dignity of labour or Meera's piety. So much so, even some of his verses which are meant for the children, delight and enlighten even the learned amongst the adults, no less!

'Scented Flowers'

His famous book MALARUM MALAIYUM contains verses on diverse subjects. It is indeed, as the title itself means, a collection of scented flowers and beautiful garlands that the creative poet offers us. He describes in it the many facets of nature. He invites us to see the life and splendour of the flowers in the morning sun. The "Parrot" (in the cage) makes you understand what true liberty is! He makes you admire and praise the nobility of the heart of the feminine soul. He denounces the idler and proclaims the land is for the tiller. He feels for the labourer and pleads for his cause.

When you hear the heartrending story of the woman who spins and sells KHADI from her own lips your patriotic instincts are aroused.

BUT IT ALSO ROUSED THE FEELINGS OF THE ALIEN AUTHORITIES, IN A DIFFERENT WAY OF COURSE, WHO BURNT THE LEAFLETS CONTAINING IT IN THOUSANDS!

Tangible Results

Perhaps there is no other piece of satire to match with MARUMAKKAL VAZHI MANMIYAM in Tamil poetry, the Kavimani has given us. The theme relates to an evil social set-up prevalent among his own community.

The author presents here spicy and lively debates which sparkle with humour, as an aggrieved member of the family revolts against the Chief, who was all power. The poet wrote it not in vain! That very obnoxious social order was soon changed!

Other monumental works of the Kavimani are the translation of the RUBLEYET of Omar Khayyam and Arnold's LIGHT OF ASIA. The Sufi Philosophy as explained by the Poet is more a "new Tamil Rubhiyat" than a cent per cent rendering of the original verses of Omar in another language, although the ideas are not even a wee bit changed! It is a masterpiece of his which is pleasing and illuminating. The original "manuscript" of the translated verse was just found on the margins of two sides of typed sheets of paper! Kavimani never set out with the avowed task of writing any verse in life. Artistic ideas surged forth from his mind all by themselves in terrents. Then, the pen was pushed to record what the heart poured out! He had then no time to go even in search of good white paper to record it all. Hence, the marginal recordings!

In his LIGHT OF ASIA rendering, there is a moving commentary of Buddha's arrival at the Temple, where the priests were out to do animal sacrifice before the deity, and also his gentle and persuasive appeal to them not to do it! It is interesting to note, in this connection, that even as a boy of twelve, he denounced the practice of animal sacrifice to deities in a fine verse of his as he witnessed it in his own village. He even then wondered how they could do it above all, in the name of the Vedas! The poet also vividly portrays how the people reacted to the personality of Buddha, as His 'Light' struck them. It is truth to say that even the reader is struck by that Light as he goes on reading those lines. A soul-stirring scene is thus depicted before the mind's eye — that the nobler instincts of man pervade his whole self. Here is an achievement, a rare and most remarkable achievement at that, which has as its theme, the depiction of Buddha, His infinite love and mercy for mankind. His fine philosophy — all told in colourful touching verses—which really rockets the Kavimani to sublime heights of poetic art, not many could rise to!

'Culture Personified'

Desikavinayakam Pillai's greatness rests not merely in his poetry. A man of fine qualities, he is culture personified. He is an erudite scholar and thinker. As an enthusiastic student of ancient history and epigraphy he has done valuable research work. He is a facile writer of the English language as well. As much as he is an authority on English poetry, he is also sought for to decode the most difficult age-old stone-scripts of Tamil letters. He is a fine conversationalist. He impresses us immensely on whatever he talks. And he could discuss anything under the sun, with a fund of information and originality in presentation.

A well-known Bombay journalist who met the poet sometime ago recorded as follows:

"Desikavinayakam Pillai....is not only the greatest living Tamil poet but one of the truly great poets of modern India.... His mind is still as active as ever and he can discuss politics, literature, archaeology, history, mythology or philology, being a scholar with an astonishing range of interests.....TALKING TO HIM ONE IS CONSCIOUS OF BEING IN CONTACT WITH A REAL SEER who has not lost touch with the modern world and is equally at home talking about the poetry of Kamban (Tamil poet of the twelfth century who wrote the Ramayana in Tamil) and the rights and wrongs of linguistic provinces...."

Yes, he has not only "not lost touch" with the MODERN, but has full understanding of it and likes to be in it. To a friend who argued that modern science was a curse to humanity, the poet gave this reply in his own inimitable way:

"Friend, if I give you a burning torch for your aid to go home in the pitch dark, are you to set fire to the hay-stocks and leafy-roofed huts that you find all along the way with that torch? If you do so, am I to blame the torch or yourself? Science is the best friend of humanity, be sure. But, if man doesn't know how to use it properly for his good, why should you blame it?

Kavimani Desikavinayakam Pillai

A Rajaji Episode

With all his gifts as a poet and an all-round scholar it is a strange, but nevertheless true fact that the Kavimani's name was not familiar with the Tamils even until a decade ago! He was very shy of the limelight of publicity. As such he lived in obscurity all through.

In this connection there is an interesting episode which relates to Rajaji's first meeting with the poet at the latter's home years ago. Rajaji who was on a visit near about the poet's abode, expressed a desire to his host to meet the great poet. But the former not knowing the Kavimani's real stature, seems to have replied that he would send a car to bring the poet for a meeting with Rajaji. At this Rajaji was annoyed. He quickly retorted that was not the proper thing to do. He preferred to go alone and see the poet himself and so he did!

Desikavinayakam Pillai was born in a village in a Tamil district of South Travancore, not far from Cape Comorin. Even as a boy, he was composing striking verses. One morning the teacher of his class picked up a slip of paper found in a prominent place inside the class-room and went through it. He was greatly struck by the fine quality of the verse that it was. He read it out to the students and made them enjoy it too. He was then eager to know the author of the verse. But Desikavinayakam, who was fully satisfied with the success of this ruse, never revealed it! After his college education, he became a Lecturer in Tamil in the Maharaja's College for Women Trivandrum. He wrote verses in those days and they were always published under a pseudonym in the pioneer Tamil journals of the early decades. He retired from Government service in 1931 but was restless with an active brain. He was born to be a poet and he was ever keen on his mission in life that way. When his book MALARUM MALAIYUM was first published, his fame began to spread far and wide. Individuals and institutions began honouring him. The Madras Tamil Sangh conferred on him the coveted title of KAVIMANI in 1940.

In Peaceful Village

Meeting Kavimani and spending some time with him is indeed a rare education and experience in itself. His abode has become a sort of pilgrimage to Tamil-lovers and scholars and in fact for people from all walks of life from all parts of the country. A two-mile drive from the important South Travancore town Nagercoil takes you to the peaceful little village of Putheri, sprinkled with ponds of blooming lilies and vast acres of green paddy fields all round. Here in his modest house the poet welcomes the caller with warmth. A thin dhoti is tied around the waist the upper portion of the body being left bare in typical peasant pattern. Bold-headed and wrinkle-filled, the body suffering from 'eczema' and 'asthma' for long now the Kavimani is still active inspite of his age of three score and fifteen. Whenever you go to meet him, you only see him deeply engrossed in scanning through the pages of a magazine or or book from his huge library. Such is his unquenchable thirst for fresh knowledge.

The poet is most happy when he is amidst young folk. The latter too are equally responsive. They swarm around him calling his "Patta" (meaning affectionately 'grandfather'). He has even dedicated his book to the "Young Ones of Tamilnad" as though the elders should forego their claims on it! Once when a caller produced an old manuscript in palm leaves and wanted to know its worth, the poet asked him to read it. And as he was reading, his eyes fell on a little girl nearby who too was attentively listening to the recital. The little thing then began to dance as she went on hearing the verse. The Kavimani asked the reader to stop. He then gave his judgment that the manuscript was really good!

MASSAGE FOR HEALTH

(Continued from Page 10)

be asked to turn on his right side, and the masseur must work from behind him. Deep kneading and shaking, followed occasionally by vibration and slapping, are the movements most commonly employed. The seance usually lasts ten minutes and the treatment is well given about half an hour after food.

In case of atony and defective motility, when it is desired to aid the removal of gastric contents through the pylorus, after preliminary effleurage and kneading, the masseur should stroke firmly from left to right across the stomach with the whole surface of the right hand, getting the thenar eminence well under the left ribs and then slowly moving across in a somewhat downward direction. It is possible in a few minutes to get rid of a large amount of food debris through the pylorus by means of this movement, if efficiently carried out.

MASSAGE OF THE ABDOMEN

In order to get the muscles completely relaxed, the patient's head and shoulders are elevated, his knee flexed and a request made that he should breathe deeply and regularly. The greatest difficulty is met with in getting the proper degree of relaxation in nervous individuals, particularly women. A little patience, and chatty conversation to distract the patient's mild will generally overcome this difficulty after a few minutes.

In commencing, the masseur puts both his hands underneath and then draws the hand forwards compressing the patient's flanks, and at the same time lifting somewhat, until the hands again meet in the mid-line of the abdomen.

Deep kneading begins on the right iliac with both hands, and the entire abdomen is thoroughly kneaded several times from the right to the left side.

General Effects

After the conclusion of each seance, the patient should be covered with warm clothing and allowed to rest for half an hour.

A sense of drowsiness is often experienced, and the patient may fall asleep. In a few days he will find his appetite improving, his sleep to be sounder, and his general condition improved.

The skin becomes softer, more elastic and glossy, and fresh in colour. The veins are more distinct, and there is finally improved tactile sensation, although the immediate effect of massage is to somewhat deaden sensation. Von Mosengeil demonstrated by injecting solutions of Indian ink into the rabbits joints that the rapidity of absorption was much increased by massage. He applied massage to one side and not to the other, and found that on the treated side the lymphatic glands in the vicinity of the joints were soon full of particles of Indian ink. The muscular tone is more rapidly restored after fatigue by massage than by mere resting, and the muscles respond more readily to electrical stimuli. Waste and fatigue products are removed from the muscle tissue, and new nourishment introduced and the patients soon puts on weight owing to the increased nitrogenous metabolism.

For body-building, beauty cult and keeping the human machine in trim, massage executed by a trained masseur well-versed in anatomy is an absolute necessity. The tired businessmen and sedentary workers can be put in moral health by a course of massage. It is unfortunate that the common man as well as the medical profession in India does not appreciate its possibilities.

OUR DELHI LETTER — *From Our Correspondent*

FOOD TARGETS AND BIRTH CONTROL

Planning Commission's Agrarian Reform Plans

THE Prime Minister ushered in the "Delhi Season" by giving a thoroughly enjoyable evening party at his residence during the week. Every one worth knowing was present.

The week's mixed bag contained varied subjects, such as birth control, prostitution, agrarian reform and United Nations day celebrations.

People become wiser after an event and men who had made substantial contributions to increasing the population of India sat together to discuss Birth Control. The issue shall have to be faced, sooner or later and sooner the better, but not by men who discussed it recently. For, uncontrolled increase in population has already brought the Malthusian Law into operation in this country. Food self-sufficiency, it will be admitted is a relative term. The 1951 targets of production may become meaningless, say in 1953, if substantial additions were made to the population in the interval. In religion-ridden India, in which a son alone can provide a passport to heaven, any Birth Control campaign can find no response.

Birth Control

Furthermore, masses living in the countryside have no diversion to keep them away from their beds after 8 p.m. In their mud houses men and women huddle together in long wintery nights. Should there be any surprise if they add to the population? One method of tackling the problem would be to provide some diversion for the rural population of India.

The first All-India Moral and Social Hygiene Conference, which discussed problems, such as eradication of prostitution, culminated in demanding a separate Welfare Ministry. Even the public prostitute has a case. Lecky says "on that one degraded and ignoble form are concentrated the passions that might have filled the world with shame. She remains, while civilizations and creeds arise and fall, the eternal priestess of humanity, blasted for the sins of other people". Mrs. Hannah Sen quoted at the Conference figures of public prostitutes in India. One view, however, is that the public prostitute is hardly a danger to society.

The cinema has killed the cultural side of her trade, while the fashionable amateur has become her serious rival in her other activities. In fact, the amateur prostitute has become a real menace to Indian society. Many a home has been wrecked by her. The Conference, which discussed the problem from various angles, left the amateur prostitute to ply her trade undisturbed.

Mrs. Hannah Sen was right when she said that the problem would remain unsolved, so long as double standards of morality existed in this country, one standard for men and the other for women.

Since August 15, 1947, New Delhi celebrates National Day of every country, which has a representative here. India being a live member of the United Nations, the celebrations of the United Nations Day was undertaken by men aspiring to Lake Success mentality. The Prime Minister, of course, attended the "mass meeting" and reiterated his faith in the Organisation, created to preserve peace on earth and goodwill among men.

There is one remarkable feature of these socio-political gathering, namely that it is only the subject matter, which changes, while the organisers, audience and guests remain unchanged. It is this most aristocratic art of social climbing, which has brought Gresham's Law into operation. Gresham's Law says that bad money drives out good money from the market. Press photography has been harnessed to their advantage. There are some jacks in boxes who pop up whenever a cameraman clicks to take a snap of the President or the Prime Minister.

A blueblood in Delhi carries with him an album in which he has collected all the invitation cards, he or his late father had receiyed. Another blueblood had a photograph of the British King by his bedside before August, 1947. It has been replaced by that of Pandit Nehru since then.

Planning

On the serious side, the Planning Commission discussed agrarian reform as a means to increase agricultural production. The problem has been aptly stated in an American publication on South Asia. It is a collection of contributions, edited by Mr. Phillips Talbot. The writer on India is Mr. Kingsley Davis, who is a Director, Bureau of Applied Social Research in Columbia University. He says:—

"The general picture in India is that of an oriental agricultural people long settled in its territory and exploiting that territory intensively but in efficiently. The most fertile areas are filled to capacity by peasants, who, despite the soil's richness, barely eke out a livelihood. As the rural population has grown, plots have diminished in size, underemployment has become chronic, indebtedness has gripped the cultivator, and subinfeudation has increased. The poverty of the farmer means undercapitalization, and this, in turn, means low productivity."

"Population pressure tends to focus economic effort on consumption goods rather than on production goods. The swollen masses are so deprived of immediate necessities that sheer maintenance becomes the dominant aim. As bare necessities are met, the population continues to grow and to require more necessities. This makes difficult the accumulation of an economic surplus for investment in long-run heavy industries, even though ultimately the heavy industries, if installed, would yield an enormously increased output of consumer goods. One concrete expression of this difficulty, as already noted, is that the ordinary individual is so near the subsistance point that he cannot save but must borrow for consumption purposes. Even when he can save, he often prefers a high liquidity to a modest return through investment. The business firm finds the demand for food and clothing so insistent that there is greater profit in immediately satisfying this demand with inefficient equipment than in making long-run expenditures on basic equipment. Finally, the government feels the same pressure: if democratic, it cannot ignore the sustenance needs of its citizens in order to build a heavy industry for the future.

"Rural population pressure means that most of the land is devoted to food crops for sustenance rather than to commercial crops for the accumulation of an investment surplus. The country thus has few exports to pay for the importation of machinery, technicians, and other necessities of heavy industry. Also, it cannot compete successfully in world markets with other agricultural countries where the amount of land, equipment, and developed technique is much greater per worker. The situation reaches its ultimate futility when the food requirements become so great that the agricultural country becomes an importer of agricultural produce — that is, when the total value of agricultural imports exceeds the total value of agricultural exports. This condition cannot be reached except through charity from the rest of the world. The Union of India has by no means reached this point and Pakistan certainly not, but the Union is an importer of food which is a danger signal unless industrialization is hastened."

Easier

"When, therefore, it is said that rapid industrialization is an easier policy than direct birth control, all that is meant is that the statement of policy is easier. It cannot mean that the execution is easier. In the execution of the policy, a programme of forced industrialization would violate far more taboos and arouse more resistance than would the dissemination of birth control education and propaganda. This suggests that good bit of the talk about rapid industrialization is just talk. It sounds good and elicits a favourable reaction. But whether enough official action will be taken to speed the industrial process beyond what ordinary capitalistic 'laissez faire' would bring is a moot question."

"In short, if we look candidly at the probable future, we must admit that the demographic situation in India will get worse before it gets better. The current discrepancy between births and deaths which is causing the rapid population growth is artificial. Eventually, the birth rate must drop or the death rate rise. Strife, famine, and epidemic disease are an ever present threat in the Indian peninsula. They are capable of sending mortality suddenly back to its pre-modern level. With a high density in relation to developed resources and with the virtual impossibility of solving the problem quickly by sheer economic measures or by emigration, the two countries can achieve the maximum standard of living and national strength which their situation allows only if they control fertility by a specific programme in that direction. The fact that they probably will not do this does not detract from its advisability. Their unwillingness will not necessarily result in perpetual poverty for their citizens or in absolute catastrophe; but it will result in greater poverty than would otherwise be the case."

In the light of these observations, Planning Commission's discussions were lop-sided. It discussed the problems of fragmentation and rural finance. It discovered that although he moneylender was an evil, his abolition without proper replacement, had created worst evils. And the Commission has not as yet considered the problem of population.

Planning after all is a means, the end being raising the standard of living. Unless population was planned, no planning can succeed. It should be assumed, of course, that finances will be forthcoming to implement the plans. How far that assumption is based on facts is a problematical issue.

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Vaishno Devi Pilgrimage

SITUATED at an altitude of 6,000 feet above sea level, the shrine of the three goddesses, Gayatri, Saraswati and Mahalaxmi, popularly known as Shree Vaishno Devi, attracts thousands of pilgrims every year from all over India.

The shrine is at a distance of 42 miles from Jammu. The 33 mile long road from Jammu to Katrah is a pucca one fit for vehicular traffic. The remaining nine miles are a climb over the hills.

Katrah at the foot of the mountain is a small but beautiful town known for its picturesque surroundings and natural scenery. In summer, Katrah serves the purpose of a health resort, while during the yatra days, it is the resort of pilgrims. The town area committee with its elected president has considerably improved the look of the town.

A large number of shops and restaurants cater to the needs of the pilgrims.

Arduous Climb

Between Katrah and the shrine, there are three places of interest to the pilgrims. Charan Gadika, whence onwards the ascent begins, is at a distance of one mile from Katrah. It is a small temple of the goddess with a small stream of crystal clear water winding its way through rocks and stones flowing near it. Before starting the climb, the pilgrims generally have a 'darshan' of the goddess and beg for strength to perform the arduous climb.

Three miles beyond Charan Gadika is situated another temple of the goddess called Ad Kanwari, meaning a virgin since creation. There is a spacious plot at this place where pilgrims take rest and halt for the night. There is a big inn for the pilgrims.

Just three miles beyond Ad Kanwari at the summit of the mountain is situated a small temple dedicated to the demon-god Bairav.

The pilgrimage to Shree Vaishno Devi is not considered to be complete without a visit to the Bairav temple. The journey between Ad Kanwari and the temple is a difficult one lying over steep mountains, and the pilgrim has to halt at several places to rest. The path from the Bairav temple onwards to the shrine, lies through a thickly wooded area, where a halt under the cool shade considerably removing the fatigue of the journey.

Crawling For Darshan

The shrine is in a narrow cave The shrine is in a narrow cave about 10 feet long and one has to crawl and stoop to reach it. A stream of intense cold water flows out of the cave.

During the yatra days, the nine mile long route between Katrah and the shrines resounds with the slogans of 'Jai-Mata-Ki' and 'Jai-Vaishnoo Ki' which every pilgrim whether coming down or going up raises.

This year the pilgrimage began on 1st Nautra, or the 12th of October. To restore the yatra to its pre-partition glory, the Jammu and Kashmir Government has arranged all possible facilities for the convenience of the pilgrims.

A seasonal telegraph office has been opened at Katrah. The dispensary at Katrah has been strengthened and more beds provided. The Customs authorities at Lakhanpur have been directed to take the minimum possible time to check the pilgrim buses and to avoid causing inconvenience to the pilgrims.

Science Exposes Myth Of Race Superiority

HUMAN TRAITS ARE SAME BUT ENVIRONMENT DOES COUNT A LOT

According to present knowledge, there is no proof that the groups of mankind differ in their innate mental characteristics, whether in respect of intelligence or temperament. The scientific evidence indicates that the range of mental capacities in all ethnic groups is much the same.

Reading these words, many people wanted to know if there are actual case histories which can "prove" to laymen the facts known to the scientists. So the "Courier" presents the remarkable story of Marie-Yvonne Vellard, a child of one of the most primitive tribes on earth, found as a baby in the Parana forests of Paraguay 18 years ago. Today, aged 20, she works as an assistant to her adopted father the French ethnologist who found her, and is regarded as "superior to most white girls of her age in intelligence and ability."

The story of Marie-Yvonne Vellard is far from unique, for the whole world is full of proof that: "...given similar degrees of cultural opportunity to realize their potentialities, the average achievement of the members of each ethnic group is about the same"

IN PARAGUAY FORESTS

In the Parana forests of Paraguay live the Guayaki Indians one of the most primitive and least known Indian tribes of South America. M.J. Vellard, a French ethnologist working for the Musee de l'Homme in Paris, had spent many months wandering through the forest in search of these Indians when, exactly eighteen years ago, he unexpectedly found himself face to face with them.

He went toward them, but the answer to his gestures of friendship was a flight of arrows; his Paraguayan guides opened fire and the Indians fled in terror into the undergrowth abandoning their stone axes, their primitive huts and their enormous arrows pointed with wood.

A few hours later Vellard's guides returned with an unusual prize. They were carrying, slung on a pole, a small brown creature which Vellard at first took for a monkey. To his astonishment and indignation he discovered that it was a little girl of two whom his men had gagged with leaves and whose arms and legs they had bound so as to carry her more easily. They were hoping to sell her to some farmer in the district for a hundred pesos or so.

The Guayaki Indians are the last representatives of a very primitive and rudimentary culture. Like their neighbours they speak Guarani, but unlike them are not sedentary. They live almost exclusively by hunting and gathering fruits, and wander at large in the forest. Their hunting is done with bows and arrows, the latter being among the longest in the world while they use stone axes to open up tree trunks and extract honey, of which they are particularly fond

UNCHANGED WAY OF LIFE

THEIR wordly goods are very few—baskets which they make water-tight with wax, tools of bone, a few necklets and lengths of rope. Their dwellings are huts of boughs which they can erect in a few minutes in the deep forests where they live withdrawn from other men. Probably their way of life is very little different from that of the first bands of men who colonized the empty spaces of South America, thousands of years ago.

As a result of being hunted by other Indian tribes and Whites alike the Guayaki have become timid and suspicious. Today we know little more about them than was known to the Jesuits who tried to convert them in the 17th century, and we have only been able to secure a little hazy information about their customs from the few captives serving farmers or settlers in Parana as slaves.

Their primitive state might be logically ascribed to racial inferiority, but it is here that the story of the captive child takes on its full significance.

Out of pity, Vellard bought her for a few pesos without thinking much about what he would do with her. It was only later that he began to wonder whether chance had not given him an opportunity to show that education and cultural background were more powerful than the so-called laws of race alleged to govern the development of the individual

LIKE A EUROPEAN CHILD

HE had grown fond of the child with her gentle face and friendly eyes. So, the little Indian was christened Marie-Yvonne and brought up by Vellard's mother exactly like a French child. A few months after her capture and adoption she was already beginning to speak a few words of French and behave like a European child of the same age. With her high cheekbones and black eyes she could have passed for a Japanese or even a child from the Northern provinces of Argentina.

Less than a year after the start of her new life her speech and manners were better than those of a European child of the same age.

At the age of seven she was already speaking French and Portuguese and liked to ask questions about Greek mythology.

Art among the Guayaki people is limited to the decoration of weapons, calabashes and implements with dots, dashes and strokes, yet at an early age, Marie-Yvonne was able to draw, although she had never received instruction.

A European scientist who has followed the case of Marie-Yvonne from the time she was brought back to Lima, Peru, where she still lives, has described her as "perhaps superior to most white girls of her age." She was, in fact, usually top in every class at school and today, as a biology student, she assists her adoptive father in his laboratory.

CULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

SHE was brought up exactly as a white girl and though she is completely aware of her origin, she takes no notice of the fact that her skin is of a different colour to that of her white friends.

Today, the Indian child, whose kinsfolk are perhaps still hunting in the Parana and felling trees with stone axes, is an attractive, intelligent girl of twenty and a typical product of the cultural environment in which she has lived for 18 years.

The story of Marie-Yvonne is not unique. **Hundreds of similar cases, involving young native children born among what are judged as extremely primitive peoples, can be cited.**

Providing a child is removed from its cultural environment before it is old enough to have been influenced, it can be completely assimilated into new surroundings. **Like all human beings it has innate aptitudes, but none which can be considered as belonging exclusively to the race of which it is issue.**

The lesson taught by the story of Marie-Yvonne and hundreds like it is that all human beings of normal intelligence are capable of playing their part in any form of civilization. And it highlights one of the statements made in the Unesco Race Declaration—"The myth of race still prevents the normal development of millions of human beings and deprives civilization of the effective co-operation of productive minds."

> **"The one trait which above all others has been at a premium in the evolution of men's mental characters has been educability, plasticity. This is a trait which all human beings possess. It is, indeed, a species character of homo sapiens."**
>
> **Extract from the UNESCO Declaration on Race 18th 1950.**

'COMMUNIST CHINA ALREADY HAS A SEAT'

Russell in 'The Los Angeles Times'

VENGEANCE IS MINE

★

(Continued from page 8)

Mr. Sarup looked up in horrorstricken surprise and made a frantic effort to regain his grip. But the fast-moving train upset the last vestige of his balance and he fell.

But he did not go down without struggle. Even as he was falling, he fought, with a dying mans desperation, for a hold somewhere. Ganesh's heart leaped into his mouth when he felt the falling man's hands closing on his right ankle in a death-like clutch. **Before he could do anything he was jerked from his position and was falling. The last thing he remembered was that he was catapulting, head first, towards the spinning wheels of the other train.**

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When he came to, a few days later, in the hospital he was conscious of only one sensation—excruciating pain all over the body. Presently, recollection of past events trickled into his mind. He realised he had not died. But what of the accountant?

The kind nurse, standing by his side bent down and stroked his bandaged head soothingly. "Don't worry", she consoled, "you will soon be all right. It is a miracle that you are alive, though the loss of your right arm and right leg must be hurting you terribly".

Ganesh struggled for breath. He glanced to where his right limbs were, but saw in their place only stocky stumps dressed in thick cotton bandages." "Do you mean", he whispered, "I have lost..?" The nurse nodded understandingly. "But the other man was luckier", she said. "I don't know how it could have happened, but except for a few minor injuries and fractures, he is virtually unhurt. They tell me that he fell down first, dragging you with him. By all codes of natural justice, he should have been the man to pay the heavier price, not you..",

But the invalid was not listening. He had fainted.

The Wealth Of Our Nation

By TIRATH SABHANI

ONCE upon a time.... This is not a fairy tale or a made up story that I am going to relate to you but something that has actually happened in life.

Who is not fond of stories, though? Be it a child or a grown up, we do like to hear stories—and well, this is going to be one of them.

The relating of stories takes us back to the days when our grannies used to repeat them to us for our pleasure and comfort. In our young days, when we were out of moods, did not like to take food, did not like to take bath, did not like to sleep or did not like to do anything whatsoever, our mothers and grannies came to our rescue. They would tell us a charming tale—of a fairy, of a princess, of a Pariah, of a fox, of a lion—and sometimes of a thief or a ghost.

We relished these stories—we forgot our petty squabbles—the stories gripped us, and soon we became ourselves. We laughed and smiled—and sometimes we cried and quarrelled—with the hero or the villain—and, was the heroine or the hero our favourite? We hardly realised that we had taken our meals, we had taken our bath—we had done what the mother and the granny had desired!

Unfortunately, the present hackneyed life and materialism of the world has made us forget the beautiful lullabies, the wonderful folk-songs, the enchanting stories and the beautiful arts of singing, dancing and merry-making. Where has the happiness vanished?

When young, we used to play in our streets in the moonlight, and also during the dark nights, and we used to ramble in the fields and gardens. In summer we used to stare at the stars, and in winter we used to sit round the fire; in monsoon there was a cosy corner—and how we enjoyed the stories of a sailor who had gone to distant lands, of a magic ring which brought so many riches, of a poor fellow who had the good luck to marry a princess, of a bear who killed an unfaithful friend—these all were realities to us, and even our favourite hero's being reborn after his death was never to be suspected. That was the glorious joy with which we were surrounded. Where has that mirth now gone?

●

Once upon a time....

A little girl was born, and her father thought that a big responsibility had come on him. It occurred to him that the little child should have some playmates, should hear the stories, should play games, should sing songs, should dance and thus grow in the happiness of life

We take it for granted that children are happy. But do we ever realise how much of their happiness we become the cause of destroying? We can do anything that we like at any time. We can even fall down, spoil our clothes and quarrel. But if a child has a fall or there are blots on his dress, how annoyed we are with him. We have the liberty to speak lies, to have secrecies and even to steal.

Who knows we only have taught our children these things? But ever we do the same things....

The idea was to create a suitable atmosphere for the child. And at once jumped into the mind of her father his own young days when he had played games, heard songs and stories. He started writing these in a magazine. How they were appreciated by the boys and girls who read them with interest, and themselves also wrote some stories, songs, games riddles, puzzles and laughter, anecdotes. Without ever seeing each other, their bond of friendship was growing and tightening.

C

After a short time there was a flash of the idea that these children, who merely wrote and received replies, should have an occasion to meet. An invitation was issued through the newspapers, and lo! hundreds of them gathered, and they had a very happy time together. Occasionally they went on excursions and enjoyed the God's out-of-doors to their hearts' content. They shared their little belongings with each other. Thus was the brotherhood expanding.

Then not only children of one city but the children of the whole province had a desire to meet each other. The organiser invited them to his native place. He went round his city and informed the grain merchant that so many young guests were coming, and he very kindly offered his grain. He went to the vegetable seller, and he offered his vegetables. He went to the milk-dealer and he offered milk. He went to the grocer and he offered his groceries. The school buildings were obtained for their accommodation, and the motor bus-owners agreed to take the children on trips. Some donors came forward with their money for erecting a suitable pandal for their entertainments and for their sports, picnics, etc. About 700 children came from different parts of the province, and every one of them was treated free of any charges. They had come nearer each other, and they had enjoyed so much that they did not want to part.

The idea began to travel in different provinces, and a time came when children from all parts of India wanted to meet. An All-India Children's gathering was arranged, and nearly 1,000 children came from different provinces to Bombay—while Bombay children joined in thousands. Children forgot that they were Hindus, Muslims, Parsis or Christians—they did not care whether they spoke Gujarati or Marathi, Hindi or Sindhi, Tamil or Telugu, Punjabi or Bengali—they did not mind whether they were rich or poor—they ate together, they lived together, they went round together, they enjoyed their entertainments together, and they played games together. In such a short time they had become very intimate with each other. They were satisfied with their own little world.

When all returned to their cities or villages, they continued to have similar programmes under the guidance of some elderly ladies or gentlemen, and they realised what nice things they had which were missing at home and school. This retained their happiness.

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Once upon a time....

Children wanted to have contacts with their brethren and friends in the far off countries. It was not possible to meet them physically. However, letters brought them great joy. Not only that, they came to know lots of things and facts about the different countries. At school they were read-

(Continued on Page 28)

PRESIDENT GREETS BALKAN-JI-BARI

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEW DELHI

The foundations of a new and happier society in our country can be truly laid only if our children are properly educated. The reason for this is very simple; 'Child is', as the poet said, 'the father of man'. I am, therefore, glad to learn that Balkan-Ji-Bari which has been serving the children of this country for the last twenty-five years is now going to celebrate its Silver Jubilee. I hope that this institution will not only maintain but improve upon its past achievements and would spread even to those States where it does not at present exist. It has with it my best wishes for its success.

Rajendra Prasad
9.10.50.

Agripada (Byculla) Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls

SHAW REVEALS MORE WHEN HE HIDES

Literary Style Is Candid Self-Portrait Of Personality

WHEN we speak of style in literature, what exactly do we mean by it? Of all its definitions I know, Cardinal Newman's is the most accurate. For, being a superb dialectician, the author of "A Grammar of Assent" naturally defined style as "a thinking out into language." In doing so he probably did not realize that even his own lyric poetry overflowed the bounds of his definition. Because what a poet expresses is as much a feeling out as a thinking out into language, writes Antonio Iglesias in the "Saturday Review".

T. S. Eliot has gone so far as to declare that neither "Shakespeare nor Dante did any real thinking." And another British writer, John Drinkwater, once wrote that Shakespeare did not reason out or think about anything but merely "perceived" all that wealth of wisdom that we now possess in his works. However exaggerated these observations may be, who would dare assert that Dante and Shakespeare had no literary style to speak of because they had no original thoughts of their own to think out into their magnificent language?

Newman was right, nevertheless, in emphasizing the mysterious action whereby the inner process of thinking emerges from the writer into the objective and outer world through his verbal expression. Because even the shallowest of literary compositions is a composite blend of thought and language.

When we think, we can introspectively detect our thoughts feeding upon our language very much as the flame of a lamp feeds upon the oil it draws through the wick. And when we write we can watch our words shaping our thoughts as transparent glass containers visibly mould to their own shapes the liquid that is poured into them. Moreover, anyone who has seriously tried accurately to translate thoughts from one language to another knows how words and their connotations inevitably and subtly colour and flavour the ideas they convey.

Thought And Language

This interpenetration of thought and language enables us to clarify a little further that old distinction between outward form and inner content in literature. In writing, form is not an outward verbal shape that can be detached without loss from its intelligible content, but is rather the creative inner essense that fashions the work from within, the form that "informs."

A literary work is a dynamic and creative idea that creates its own expression out of the language that flows in and out of the writer's consciousness, as the sea flows in and out of a sponge lying in its bottom.

Thus we see that style is much more than a thinking and a feeling and a revealing out into language. As Buffon asserted, with pardonable illogicality, "the style is the man himself". This bold and illuminating assertion can be understood much better if we remember that all human thinking— even the "impersonal" and "abstract" professional thinking of scientists and philosophers—is, in its original generative spontaneity, an enormously complex living process that takes place, not in the mind and brain alone, but in the whole body and soul of the man thinking. And let us also keep in mind that in such a synthetic process—which throbs with life—ideas and words, perceptions and intuitions, memories of facts and events and of emotions recollected in tranquillity, as well as present feelings and emotions, constantly interact upon one another in a creative fusion. So that the literary artist is, not a specialist who dips ready-made cold abstractions into the molten wax of his living, personal experiences so as to concretize them into poetic images, but a human creator who embodies ideas into words, personifies principles and types into lifelike men and women—and thus sets thoughts aglowing in incandescent language. All the while he loves intensely what he creates through his feeling mind and his thinking heart.

The style is so much the man himself that in St. Paul's Epistles, for example, we catch arresting glimpses of a very complex person, emotional and imaginative, intuitive and passionate, impetuous and brave, dogmatic and decisive, fanatical and creative, violently wrathful and yet capable of the tenderest paternal love, often arrogant before men and always humble before God. In Bacon's Essays, on the other hand, we see vivid reflections of an Elizabethan aristocrat with a fine intellect, an exquisite artistic taste, a cold and calculating heart, a wide and profound knowledge of the ways of the world; a subtle logician and a daring philosopher possessing all the Machiavellian refinements of a Renaissance courtier and the practical wisdom of a shrewd man of worldly affairs. And in another collection of famous essays we detect, behind Elia's thin disguise, the tragic and lovable figure of Charles Lamb, that average bookkeeper with no ear for instrumental music and such a fine sense of prose rhythms; the heroic bachelor whose only begotten children were made of the stuff of daydreams; the "exclusive" lover of the city who, in his heart of hearts, tenderly loved all things almost as fervently as did his older spiritual brother, St. Francis of Assisi.

Style is such a relentless revealer of a man's personality that even the writer's secret defects and weaknesses and vices are mirrored in what he writes.

The thumping of Lord Byron's clubfoot can be heard as a sort of metronomic beat, even under the full orchestration of his most eloquent poetic passages. The sickening smell of laudanum can be detected in practically all of De Quincey's writings and not alone in the celebrated "Confessions of an English Opium Eater". And Nietzsche's frustrations as a man and as a poet are only too evident in his attitudinizing truculence.

Magic Mirror

Schopenhauer was right, therefore, when he wrote that "style is the physiognomy of the mind, and a safer index to character than the face". A man's style shows the formal nature of all his thoughts—the formal nature which can never change, be the subject or the character of his thoughts what it may; it is, as it were, the dough out of which all the contents of his mind are kneaded." A man's style, however, as we have seen, shows much more than the formative nature of all his thought because it reveals the depth and the range of his feelings and emotions, his perceptivity and his intutive capacity, his sympathies and his antipathies, as well as the changeless substance out of which are shaped all the written expressions of his rational mind.

So that a man's style is the candid self-portrait of his entire personality rather than the mere physiognomy of his mind mirrored in his written language. For in what he writes the writer unconsciously creates a magic mirror which inexorably and permanently reflects, for all his readers to see, the very formations, conformations, and deformations of his naked self.

This capacity of style faithfully to reflect the very soul of its maker is one of the richest ironies of literature. Because what the writer deliberately and consciously sets out to do is to convey his ideas or express his emotions or reveal the insights that have been granted to him. And yet, in the very act of so doing, he unwittingly paints his own spiritual portrait by the unique personal manner in which he brings out of himself what he gives to his readers.

In the radically different styles of two well-known American writers who happend to be brothers we see, for example, the manifestations of two contrasting mental attitudes and of two dissimilar creative personalities. In Henry James's novels and short stories we witness the operations of a subtle fastidious and meticulous intelligence delicately exploring the intricacies of the human soul and never seeming to be able to decide with complete assurance what is the fundamental character of the men and women it creates. Of Henry James it can be said that his style is not merely a thinking out into language but a slow and painful making up of his mind in public.

Monstrous Blueprint

His brother, on the other hand, was a happy combination of what he himself called "the tenderminded and "the tough-minded." In William James's beautifully precise and smooth style we discover another subtle and careful intelligence which, having delicately explored beforehand all the intricacies of a philosophical problem, has triumphantly made up its mind as to the nature and meaning of the problem. William James was as lavishly endowed with intellect, poetic insight, and culture as his brother; but the decisiveness of his character and the boldness of his mind enabled him to assert and affirm whereas Henry only insinuated and suggested.

When the writer happens to be also a man of action, it is a fascinating and rewarding intellectual exercise to verify in his overt public acts the characteristics that are reflected in his written works. The man acts out his style. The discerning reader sees in "Mein Kampf" the bitter and boundless hatreds, the arrogant groundless assumptions the dismal ignorance and terrifying lack of ethical and cultural values, the fanatical convictions, the absurd mixtures of fact and fancy, the utter absence of mental objectivity and spiritual serenity, and the murderous inner contradictions which made of that strange book such a monstrous blueprint for its immediate future.

In Winston Churchill's markedly literary style vividly mirrroved the rich poetic tradition, the sonorous eloquence and classical rhetoric, the vast and complex cultural inheritance, the aristocratic graces and charms, the defiant democratic ideals and Christian principles for which Churchill the statesman fought so brilliantly. In those tragic and momentous days the style and the man were one and the same in a harmonious and heroic unity.

Human Degradation

A writer's style may even grant to his thoughtful and understanding readers prophetic hints of later radical transformations in the man himself. The reader, some twenty years ago, of "The Waste Land" and "The Hollow Men" could see that Eliot's tragic vision of human life, his profound spirituality, and penetrating poetic insight would lead him eventually out of the hopeless desolation of that land of draughts and vacant lots, of musty parlors and filthy alleys, and of cheap boardinghouses Eliot could never resign himself to be a denizen of such a world—measuring out his life therein with coffee spoons and waiting for it to end with a whimper. It was clear even then that sooner or later he would turn away from the poetic contemplation of human degradation to the world of values so clearly implied in the relentless criticism of his own times.

A similar transformation has occurred in the creative personality of Aldous Huxley. The author of 'Point Counter Point" and of "Brave New World" presents himself to mankind as an implacable iconoclast, a brilliant caricaturist, and a heartless satirist who was willing, to tear his fellowmen to pieces provided he could wrench them away from their follies, their pettiness, their moral blindness, their spiritual insensibility, their amoralism, and their practical atheism. And yet, looking deeply into the magic mirror of his style, behind the pitiless social critic, one could discern an earnest truth-seeker, a high-minded moralist, an austere rationalist, and a universal humanist bent on saving man from those shortcomings that he exposes with such harshness and such skill. And one could also foresee that a writer as gifted as Huxley would find his own spiritual salvation in trying so hard to save others—reflected with masterful clarity in "The Perennial Philosophy."

Tht writer's very style prevents him from either dissimulating what he really is or simulating what he is not. For in the act of writing he paints his spiritual self-portrait and thus brings to his reader's judgment a character witness from whose veracious testimony he can no longer escape.

George Bernard Shaw had tried, with malicious deliberation, to deceive the world about his true nature, but his style is traitorously true. In his forties and fifties, for instance he had himself photographed as the 'fin-de-siecle' version of Mephistopheles so as to look equal to his professed diabolical cleverness and nihilism But, in doing so, such an impassioned apostle of Fabian Socialism and such a devout believer in the Life Force and in Creative Evolution was merely perpetrating one of his harmless prankish deceptions.

Behind his fiendish mask and cynicism Shaw has always been a pretty good fellow, whose bouncing and joyous style is the outward and visible sign of his invincible optimism and of his perennial youthfulness

'LET'S SCRAM. THE PEACE DOVE IS COMING!'

'Il Quotidiane' Rome

'Green Goddess' Who Kills

STORY OF ANTIQUE CHINESE STATUETTE

IN the vaults of a bank in Marseilles, France, lies a strange and ominous deposit. **It is a stone statuette of a woman, about a foot in height ..and greenish in colour. Elegantly thin, she wears a flowing, robe-like garment, and a quaint high cap. Her Oriental face is typically enigmatic, writes Constance Cook in 'Coronet'.**

This innocent-looking work of art both charms and kills. Its present owner, Monsieur Leclerc, a former aviation officer in the French Army, has been advised to destroy it and, indeed, has good reason to do so, because it almost destroyed him. So far, however, he has refused to part with it.

It was early in 1946 that this Oriental figurine first found its way to Leclerc, a collector of curios. He was approached by a shop-keeper of the town, on the outskirts of which he has an estate.

"I have an interesting object," the shopkeeper said modestly, "a Chinese statuette, which perhaps you would like to add to your collection. One of my brother's acquaintances a soldier, left it with me to sell."

Although no authority on Chinese art, Leclerc thought the statuette probably was worth 9,000 francs (then about Rs. 75), and his offer was accepted. Later, when he showed his purchase to a retired professor of archaeology who lived near-by, the archeologist studied the statuette and said: "You have a bargain. Clearly this is old—11th or 12th century, I should judge—and in excellent condition."

"But who is she?" asked Leclerc impatiently. "She is so lifelike—".

The professor ran his hands over the green stone. "She is a goddess," he replied slowly. "Which one, I do not know. They worshipped many lesser divinities in those days. One, I remember, was called the Mistress of Pleasant Places. Perhaps this is she... ...."

The Attraction

While obtaining this ambiguous information, Leclerc became aware of some ambiguous reactions in himself. Whenever he spoke of the statuette, the word "she" came to his tongue. He also found it hard to keep from touching the figurine. Evidently the archaeologist felt a similar compulsion, for he, too, liked to fondle the piece.

For some weeks the archaeologist was a frequent caller, but with him, too, Leclerc soon took to quarrelling, and after one particularly unpleasant scene he discontinued his visits. Not long afterwards he fell ill of a malady which the local doctor was unable to diagnose. News of his death touched off an explosion between the Leclercs.

"Evil Thing"

"It was the statuette that did it!" Mme. Leclerc declared. "I wish you had never brought the evil thing into this house."

"Stop talking mystical nonsense!" he retorted. "If it killed him, why has it not affected us? Do you think it selects its victims?"

As it turned out, the words were ironically prophetic. A robust man, Leclerc began to suffer mysterious pains and developed a fever. He concealed his symptoms as long as he could, but a day came when he was unable to leave his bed.

Mme. Leclerc first called a doctor and then, when he had gone, she summoned a spiritualist medium. While the ex-aviator lay groaning upstairs, his wife led her visitor to the curio room and showed him the Chinese statuette. After she had told her story, he asserted that her suspicions were well-founded. The statuette's emanations were evil. Undoubtedly, the green goddess had caused the archaeologist's death and her husband's illness; moreover, unless it were broken to bits, it would spread suffering over the countryside.

Mme. Leclerc believed every word, but how could she carry out the work of destruction? Her husband kept asking for the thing. In the circumstances, it seemed best to await developments and meanwhile keep the statuette away from him by saying that she would rather die than touch it.

Ad. In Paper

The developments occurred soon enough. Thanks either to the doctor, the medium, or Mme. Leclerc herself, word of the evil statuette spread and an item about it was printed in the local paper. Alert journalists in Paris heard the story, and a delegation of them arrived at the Leclerc home.

One of the visitors came prepared with the materials of a scoop. In his pocket was an ad which had appeared in his own paper after Paris had been liberated by the Allies. It read:

A Reward Will Be Paid To Anyone Returning, Or Giving Information Leading To The Return, of a 13th Century Chinese Statuette, Greenish In Color and Approximately 30 Centimeters in Height. It is A Rare Object Of Art, Known As "The Goddess Of The Seven Joys."

WARNING!

This Statuettee Is Coated With Sulphide Of Arsenic! The Finder Is Advised Not To Handle It Except While Wearing Gloves.

It was easy to establish that Leclerc's curio and the work of art described in the ad were the same. The Journalist had his scoop.

Before the war, the Goddess of The Seven Joys had graced the curio collection of a Parisian recluse named Gravelet.

Subjecting the goddess to a thorough examination, Gravelet found out her fatal secret; but the discovery merely stimulated his curiosity.

Why, he asked himself, had the statuettee been coated with arsenic, one of the deadliest of poisons? Whom had it been designed to kill? Gravelet spared no pains in trying to answer these questions, but the most he was able to produce was a theory which although satisfying to him, still remains to be proved.

'Tongs' Did It

He attributed the making of the statuettee to one of a number of secret societies which flourished in China for hundreds of years and whose offshoots Westerners have come to know as "Tongs." The most likely suspect was the notorious "White Lotus Society."

Starting out as a group of monks, dedicated to the austerities of religion, this fabulous organization went underground in the 13th Century when the Tartars invaded China. Its career was intermittently stormy up to its emergence, at the beginning of the present century, as the nucleus of the Boxers, whose rebellion helped to bring about the fall of the Manchu Dynasty.

Gravelet convinced himself that the goddess had been a White Lotus secret weapon. It dated significantly (physical evidence proved this much) from the 13th Century, and therefore, he reasoned, had been made to plague the conquering Tartars. No doubt they had been tricked into taking it as loot, after which it probably had been passed among them like a secret disease, contagious and deadly.

Priest Brought It!

All this speculative detective work was confirmed at last—as far as Gravelet was concerned—by one climactic discovery. Through a series of investigations that would have done credit to Sherlock Holmes, he finally learned how the statuettee had reached Europe. A priest named Don Felippe had been the unconscious carrier of the personified plague.

Stationed formerly at Canton, China, Don Felippe had been involved in negotiations aimed at bettering the relationship between Christian and Buddhist sects. With one organization in particular, a branch of the White Lotus known as the Sect of Celestial Wisdom, he had had many dealings. This sect had given him as a farewell gift, the Goddess of The Seven Joys. He had brought the statuette back to France, and there he soon died.

Gravelet vowed that never again would the statuette destroy a human life. But he failed to reckon with world events. When the Nazis reached Paris in June, 1940, he had to flee, taking only his more negotiable treasures, such as jewels. The statuette was left behind.

His End

When he returned after the Liberation, his collection had been rifled by unknown hands. Perhaps the Germans had done it. If so, the same secret justice which the Tartars had suffered centuries ago was probably being meted out to them. But there also was a possibility that the goddess was circulating among unsuspecting people in France, and this thought not only led Gravelet to insert his ad in the paper but preyed intolerably on his mind.

He became ill and, after a while he died. Despite all his knowledge all the elaborate precautions he had taken to avoid contamination, the Goddess of The Seven Joys had finally killed him, too.

Meanwhile, his murderess was wandering about indifferently. It has been learned that she was sold to the brother of Leclerc's shopkeeper by an anonymous German soldier, who may or may not have been the original thief.

In any case, Leclerc, the last of her owners, fared better than Don Felippe and M. Gravelet. After a long illness, he finally recovered, physically at least.

But spiritually the situation is less encouraging. For his stubborn defense of the goddess despite overwhelming evidence of her guilt, his reluctance to entrust her to the Marseilles bank, and finally, his insistence on asserting his own rights of ownership over those of the Gravelet estate, all suggest that while he may have survived her poison, he is still suffering from her charm.

GREEK SCOUT'S RITUAL

An International Jamboree was held in the Pine-wood "Dyonysos" near Athens to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Greek Boy Scouts movement.

A huge copper bowl is surrounded by Greek scouts in traditional costumes of the past before the lighting of a flame in the bowl—the flame having been brought from the Grammos mountain where last year the Greek Army finally overcame the rebel forces. The costumes are:—Second from left:—Ancient Greece; third from left:—Costume of a young Greek soldier in the battle against the Turks in 1821; fourth from left is a Byzantine costume, and on left the up-to-date Scout dress.

WEALTH OF THE NATION

(Continued from Page 26)

ing history and geography, but this was a direct experience. They liked it much better than the mere textbooks. And how proud they felt in telling the stories of their own country to their friends in the far off lands.

Thus, slowly and steadily has the child grown—and so the Balkan-ji-Bari around her. It has brought with itself all amenities for the child—a library of books, a museum of fascinating materials, indoor and outdoor games, stamps, coins, leaves and flowers of various kinds and love of arts and handicrafts.

The children meet every day wherever possible, otherwise according to the convenience of their worker-friends, who are all voluntary, to have varied programmes of stories, songs, mimicries, tricks, magic shows, camp fires, games, dances and dramas. They also have wall-papers, manuscript magazines, educational films and entertainment by elders occasionally. Besides, visits are organised for them to such institutions as factories, broadcasting stations, museums, zoological gardens, printing presses and observatories, etc. They celebrate great days and festivals with enthusiasm, and they enjoy their picnics and excursions very much.

The ideas of the Balkan-ji-Bari have been taken up in many homes and schools. Whereas the child was punished at home previously, he is now being respected there. The schools called these wonderful things as extra-curricular activities. The Balkan-ji-Bari idea of making the child happy and retaining his happiness is not only appreciated but is being also practised.

May be the Balkan-ji-Bari's ambitions and aspirations have not yet been achieved. There were a number of hitches in the way, and the most important of them was the previous Government which looked with suspicion even at an innocent movement like this. As most of the Balkan-ji-Bari workers were patriotic and took active part in attaining the political freedom of the Motherland, whenever any active movement was launched in this connection, they were clapped into jails. Their work, naturally, suffered a setback, and when they returned from their 'pilgrimage', they had to start it afresh. There have been ebbs and tides, and momentary falls and rises—but the movement has now spread a good deal and a great number of children are able to take advantage of so many facilities and amenities offered by it.

Let us think. We have seen in Bombay that a neighbour hardly knows his own neighbour. A brother hardly cares to know about the activities of his brother. A friend is engrossed in his own worries—and there is such a rush and push everywhere that we are seldom able to keep our balance. What is this due to? Are we happy ourselves, and are we ever thinking of the happiness of others around us? The Balkan-ji-Bari believes that if a child is kept happy, and his happiness is retained, he will not act in this manner but much better. He will have a fellow-feeling and he will be glad to share his happiness with others. That is what we want—Don't we?

It is said that this is the age of the child. We have seen what a pit-fall the lack of training can bring to a human being. If there is proper upbringing and the child is well looked after, humanity can hope for real happiness. Now that the parents and guardians and teachers as well as the Governments have started feeling that the child should be the centre of our activities, things are becoming easier. However, looking at the condition of our country, frankly, how much yet we have to do and achieve?

This story is about to end. We do not know how you liked it, but certainly you are one with us in the thought of making the child happy by all means. Thus, then you must have realised by now that it is a part of our duty to help the growth of the Balkan-ji-Bari and to extend it to all parts of our country.

It is hoped that every adult will help as best as he can. They will win the blessings of our children who, indeed, are the **WEALTH OF OUR NATION!**

ART NOTES

By D.G.Vyas.

Future of Indian music—Resources available at present—Prevent further loss—Wanted musicians' organisation—Principles of town planning—Beauty spots for Bombay—In memory of martyrs—Artists' Contribution to Assam fund.

IN India, music is a democratic and dynamic art, because to sing and to enjoy singing are instinctive to the average Indian.

Whether classical or folk, this music has a distinctive character—both artistic and poetic. Since the elements of what is popularly known as the classical are evident in the folk variety, it is not only not possible but not desirable to draw a line of distinction between the two varieties. Any such distinction, if ever made on Western lines, will prove to be detrimental to both.

Save All Music

With the passage of time, much of music has been lost for good, and yet much has survived which now must be made secure. To ensure perpetuation of everything of vocal and instrumental music—that has survived, should be the immediate concern of the Government, musicians and people. It is easier to preserve relics of painting, sculpture or architecture but not of evanascent arts like music and dance, since both usually disappear with the death of their exponents. Obviously undue delay in making music and dance secure against the danger of extinction will have to be regretted in future.

What will be the consequences, say after twenty-five years or so, if no effective steps are taken to stem the process of insidious extinction? The gulf between the Hindustani and Carnatic systems will continue to widen until both are completely segregated. In the North, the result will be this. Alap, Dhruvapad and Dhamar modes of singing will be things of the past. Khyal will lose its fineness and beauty of technique and will be reduced to stereotyped singing. Classical singing will be flat and conventionalised. Notation, in spite of its limitations, will be the basis of music education. The craft of music will survive in some form; and art will have to struggle for existence.

Complex tals will pass into oblivion. Difficult instruments like the been, sarod and pakhwaj will appear only as exhibits in museums. Foreign modes will freely encroach upon the Indian field. The rich and varied heritage of folk music and songs will be grudually frittered away. Classical music—emaciated and truncated in its structure—will be in constant danger of losing weight and strength. Such a tragedy should be expected to overtake Indian music in future, if it is not averted in time and in all seriousness.

Institutional Method

The Government's deep concern for music has to be appreciated though it lacks in a realistic outlook and comprehension of the full extent of music. So far the Government has pinned its hopes for reorganisation of music on the modern institutional methods like establishment of academies. An approach on such lines is not likely to lead the government towards full realisation of the goal which it has in view. Practice, training and research are the principal directions in which the effort for reorganisation will have to be directed, but each will have to follow the order of preference to be determined by the actual requirements of the day

Research will have special attraction for the academies. It is, no doubt, essenial to the development of music, but it will have to cover a vast field which must embrace the province of folk music. The persons, who may be competent to undertake it, will be few and they will be musicians, scholars and scientists. The material for research will be the musicians, treatises and practical music-vocal as well as instrumental. Investigation and development will be the aims of research work whose beginning may be made if co-operation of competent workers could be enlisted.

Real Basis

Preservation is the urgent need of music—both classical and folk. It presupposes liberal encouragement to eminent vocalists and instrumentalists of the different schools to continue their profession of singing, playing and teaching. If undertaken on these lines, preservation will provide material for training and investigation and a sound basis for development. Recording of the technique of singing and playing peculiar to various schools will have to be resorted to in a liberal measure in order to insure it against the danger of destruction. The scope of preservation must include all the available literary material—be it theoretical, technical, poetic or historical.

For the sake of training, it is necessary to perpetuate the system of direct teaching—the master to pupil method—and to keep notation, strictly within its limitations. The training should start with music from the elementary stage. It will again, have to be so singing which should follow at a later stage. It will again, have to be so planned as to impart thorough grounding to students in the historical and theoretical aspects of music so that musicians of the future may be better informed than some of the educated musicians of the current age who have been denouncing hereditary masters in their ignorance while they themselves have not utilised education to acquire full knowledge of music in all its branches.

Musicians' World

Reorganisation of music should begin with organisation of musicians into a representative body. This point assumes greater importance when the Government having taken the initiative in the planning of music needs guidance in the right direction. To advise the Government on matters musical should primarily be the function of musicians and not of university professors and dilettanti—the so-called music lovers. The Government has taken music in hand, but it has failed to seek organised co-operation of musicians In the interest of their art it is essential for musicians now to appreciate the values of unity and organisation.

Musicians are accustomed to meet in all-India conferences in which they sing and play and then disperse Now is the time when they should organise themselves on a permanent and all-India basis in order to discuss problems concerning music and to present their view-points to the Government in a representative capacity. Since the Government has certain plans on hand, organised and concerted effort for co-operation should have been a spontaneous response from the world of musicians even in the absence of any direct negotiations from the Government

Representative Organisation

Support is the immediate need of a section of musicians who are facing unemployment in consequence of the retirement of the princely order Perpetuation of music, and education and research in it are subjects for careful planning which has to be undertaken. All such questions vitally concern musicians who for the same reason should no longer remain inactive. The musicians' organisation if ever formed should be fully representative of every old and new school. It should be free from prejudice and preferences which are prevalent in the music-world.

Khyal singers, divided though they are in sectarian camps are unanimous in their aim which is to popularise their mode of singing. When they form the majority they should be sympathetic towards the minorities of Dhrupad and Dhamar schools and should help each minority in getting its legitimate place in every plan or organisation. Since perpetuation of music and not of any particular school or such is expected to be the aim of every national plan, each minority to get an equal opportunity to assert itself as a representative unit of the music-world.

Role Of Town Planning

In his recent lecture in Bombay, Mr. V. A. Philipos, Special Town and Country Planning Officer to the Travancore-Cochin Government, happened to discuss a few important points. As regards utilisation of unused land, he suggested that scrutiny should be made whether the land intended to be covered by housing projects was needed for food production or establishment of industries. This was a sensible suggestion as it implied a rational approach to the problem of unused land. Scientific scrutiny should be the first step towards formulation of any project of town planning.

Mr. Philipos stressed the need of an over-all scheme with reference to which various single-purpose plans could be scrutinised. The lack of cohesion and co-ordination is bound to be the sad consequence of piecemeal on haphazard planning; and this is the danger against which India must guard her planning projects since they are handled in haste. Once an area has been apportioned for various purposes, it cannot be reclaimed as structures cannot be demolished for the sake of faulty planning. Imagination and foresight are needed to avoid such eventualities. Agriculture, housing and industrial set-up should be judiciously allocated in a plan which is logically integrated. Since housing and establishment or expansion of townships have to be undertaken on an extensive scale in this country, the principles of scientific town and country planning require to be strictly observed.

Towards Nature's Beauty

Sixty national parks and gardens are to be built up in the state of Bombay in the near future. A happy announcement to this effect was made a few days ago in the Legislative Assembly by the Chief Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher. Such amenities are essential to promotion of physical and mental health of the people. They are also needed as beauty-spots scattered throughout the State, but they must be designed as such Every park or garden must add to the beauty of the natural scenery of its surroundings; this should be the cardinal principle of the planning of every such area

Preservation of ancient monuments and flora and fauna located within the selected areas will and ought to be the other object of the scheme of national parks. Apart from it, the architectural designs of structures, which may be erected in parks or gardens should be artistic and distinctive. This is a point of artistic importance which the Government should never lose sight of. To be always in the right direction, the Government should enlist co-operation of competent artists and architects. For the proper control and administration of parks and gardens, the legislation proposed by the Government was also passed by the Legislative Assembly.

While the attention of the Government of Bombay was focussed upon provision of parks and gardens, this city's Municipal Corporation seemed to have been engaged in examination of the conditions of its gardens. The Corporation has now selected six gardens in Greater Bombay to be remodelled after the famous gardens in Mysore State and at Ootacamund. It has, also, deputed its Superintendent of Gardens to visit the model centres in the South.

The Corporation's plan, if efficiently carried out, should lead to marked improvement in the amenities which gardens provide to the citizens. It should further, improve the appearance of the localities in which they may be situated. Apart from remodelling gardens, the Municipality should take steps to keep all of them clear of litter and encroachment. The beauty imparted to gardens by trees, plants, flowers, lawn and fountains must remain unimpaired. In addition to this smaller gardens should be made to attract citizens of a better class by ejecting from them undesirable elements and idlers whose haunts they have become.

Honour To Martyrs

The Martyrs' Monument—Shaheed Smarak—whose erection in the city of Bombay has been proposed by the Municipal Corporation will be a fitting memorial to those who had suffered or given their lives during the freedom-struggle. Obviously it cannot take any form other than that of a memorial to the "unknown warrior" which is prevalent in other countries, and the Corporation, too, has a similar symbolic memorial in view.

In view of the non-violent nature of the struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, this Martyrs' Monument will have to be carefully planned. An equally important question will be that of its design. Its design should not only suggest symbolically, the sentiments of service and sacrifice, but it should be Indian in conception, and to achieve this end, the Corporation ought to seek the help of creative artists who have imbibed the spirit of Indian art. Artistically, the memorial should be worthy of the cause it would represent. It should be a real monument.

Artists And Assam

The effort made by young artists of Bombay to contribute their mite to the Assam Relief Fund deserves to be appreciated. It took the shape of an exhibition which was arranged at the Sir J. J. School of Art by "Kala Sahadyayi"—an organisation of its present and past students. Exhibits numbering over 200 were all landscapes in water colour and were offered by participants in the exhibition for sale.

Admission to the exhibition was free Prices of pictures, which were sold in a good number were fixed by buyers and entire proceeds went to the relief fund. Donor-buyers received pictures in return of the money contributed by them. Other visitors got an opportunity to witness works of art, and the artists, whose response was spontaneous, helped a worthy cause in a novel but commedable way.

Spotlight On • Pakhtoonistan •

PAK-AFGHAN 'COLD WAR' HAS HOT SPELLS

Long has been their struggle for Independence but when it seemed almost within their reach the Phaktoons were denied it. Here is a lucid picture and a narration of the historical-cum-political background of the movement which is now spreading in its dimentions every minute.

BY SHIBDAS BANERJI

"NOT that way young man, not that way: that is no-man's land." warned me my guide and I wheeled back to read a signpost that read — "TO KABUL".

This happened long before Pakistan came into existence and to Peshawar and beyond I used to travel as a matter of course, without let or hindrance, except of course the watchful eyes that always wondered, "What the hell this young man visits this god-forsaken place for? Hm. he is from Bengal — must be watched, mind you!"

And the story went on as usual. Whenever I went to the North-Western Frontier Province the British spies were always after me, to pry upon me, to see whether I was planting a timebomb to blast the Empire!

The Empire-builders are gone, but those oleak barren riotously beautiful mountains on the Frontier present a different story It is altogether different.

The Empire-builders are gone but a different types of men rule the place today. They rule it with guns and yet more guns.

The leaders of the place are all locked behind the prison bars and the chief among them are Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the beloved Frontier Gandhi, and his stout-hearted brother ex-premier Dr. Khan Shaheb.

The Western Front was no more quiet. The vast territory known as "no-man's land" was bombed and machinegunned by Pakistan Bombers of the Pakistan Air Force flew even beyond the no-man's land, and took a deep look on the people over there, the people of Afghanistan.

The Pakhtoons

From the northernmost tip of the Indian sub-continent running almost for 800 miles southward to Arabian Sea, the irregular belt of territory, is the no-man's land Seven million of people belonging to this tract of vast land plus the people of the N.W.F.P. are Pathans who are also known as Pakhtoons, which is just the other name of Afghans.

Here comes Afghanistan into the picture!

Originally the present tribal area was a part of Afghanistan. The three Anglo-Afghan wars deprived Afghanistan of her tribal territory According to the Anglo-Afghan treaty the now famous Durand Line drawn by Britain in 1893 demarcated the borderline between India (now Pakistan) and Afghanistan.

Historically speaking Afghanistan has justification in demanding the territory that she lost to Britain because of the latter's superior armed power. Pakistan rulers repudiate the idea of return of the territory on the basis that the British withdrawal from the Indian sub-continent gave her the "legal right" to rule over this tract of land.

There is another aspect of the situation. The Pathans headed by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan have declared their intention of having a Pathanistan of their own, which in other words means Pathans of the N.W.F.P. and the seven millions belonging to the territory known as "no-man's land" want to have their own Government free from the interference of Pakistan or any other power.

Three million people according to reports current, of the no-man's land are armed to shed the last drop of their blood in order to defend their freedom.

Call From Prison

Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the pioneer of the Pakhtoonistan movement writing from inside a Pakistan prison in the arid north, says:

"The problem of the liberation and unity of the Pathan or Pakhtoon nation is not a new one. It has been with us ever since Feringhee selfishness split us into many fragments. What I desire is that my brother Pakhtoons of the Frontier Province, of the Tribal area, of Baluchistan, those on the Indus bank and in the Chachilaqa should all be knit together as one body. From the very beginning I and my organisation have aimed at achieving the national unity and betterment of the Pathans. To this day we have struggled and sacrificed for this object—to this day we continue to offer ourselves at the altar.

"In this struggle irrespective of who helps us or not, it is my irrevocable dicision that I must achieve Azad Pakhtoonistan for my Pakhtoon nation. I shall continue to strive thus till my last breath; in this effort I would willingly lay down my life."

This movement of the Pathans, inspite of their leaders being in jail, is gaining mementum every hour and the following extract from a letter from a Pathan friend would reveal the zeal with which the people are fighting their cause of Pathanistan:

"Last month they (Pakistan Police) raided our house in the early hours of the morning and assaulted my father who was still in his bed. They handcuffed him and took him away. Last week they took away my elder brother too. My mother, younger sister and myself have now been thrown out of our ancestral home. We are now living with friends, across the border".

Cold War

Afghanistan has taken up the cause of this Pathanistan movement and there is at present a cold war between Afghanistan and Pakistan

The cold war at a time became a little "too hot" and Pakistan sent her bombers that let loose hell on Moghalgai, a prosperous village in Afghanistan.

After the looming Pakistan wanted to deny the whole incident but when the Afghan Government invited representatives of foreign embassies and legations at Kabul to visit Moghalgai and give their verdict over the incident Pakistan was already feeling shaky of an international scandal. Couched in diplomatic phraseology the verdict of the foreign diplomats in Afghanistan was: an "unpleasant affair."

Afghanistan, did not tolerate Pakistan's highhandedness. Compensations were demanded, which were quickly paid off in cash. Kabul has no faith in wordy promises of Pakistan. She is having a straight deal with Pakistan—a blow for a blow.

Getting Hot

Though Pakistan is seemingly trying to settle peacefully the Pak-Afghan differences—the recent despatches from Cairo throw a lot of feelers in that direction— knowledgeable sources reveal that Pak forces are concentrating on the whole western border.

It is reported that three divisions of Pakistan armed forces are camping on this border. Special raiding patrol and sniping units have been organized in this sector.

Afghanistan is not sitting idle either. She had, it is reported stationed about 20,000 troops along the Durand Line. Besides these about 6,000 "irregulars" have also been drafted to form the spearhead of raiding operations.

The Afghans of Afghanistan hold themselves morally bound to help the Afghans on this side of the border. It is not only that, the Afghans everywhere, including in India, are fighting for it; recently the Afghans in New Delhi joined the movement and became members of the Azad Pakhtoonistan Government.

Already the headquarters of Azad Pakhtoonistan Government is established somewhere in the tribal area and it is functioning all right.

In Pak Press

With the gradual spreading of the freedom movement among the Pathans, the press in Pakistan is devoting a substantial part of its columns to anti-Pathanistan propaganda. Read what Altaf Hussain, writes in his paper "DAWN" about it:

"The Kabul Radio and the Kabul papers are trying to instigate the Muslims of the N.W.F.P. by spreading false stories of massacre, firings and internments. NO DOUBT PEOPLE LIKE KHAN ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN, WHO ARE PAID AGENTS OF INDIA and enemies of Pakistan, are behind the bars but tribesmen, as a community, are behind the Pakistan Government."

"The Afghan Government is bent on creating trouble among the tribesmen, because they fear these people will revolt against the Government, which they themselves have established."

It is no longer a top secret that Pakistan has resorted to hiring Maulvis to carry on propoganda against the Pathanistan movement.

Fictitious letters to the effect that the Afghans are for merger with Pakistan are often published in the newspapers in Pakistan. Here is a sample letter published by the daily "GHARIB" of Layallpur. It reads when translated into English:

"Save us from the tyranny of Afghanistan. We want to merge with Pakistan." The letter is supposed to be signed by 500 tribesmen.

About India

The belief that India is behind Afghanistan and that she is helping the Faqir of Ipi, the mysterious tribal leader, is deep rooted in Pakistan. The editorial writers, at least a good many of them, in Britain hold that India is at the root of the Pathanistan movement.

An English reporter on his assignment in India had a very revealing conversation with me a few days ago at Bombay. He had just then come from Karachi and his portfolio was full of Pak newspaper cuttings He told me that after his survey of the situation in Karachi he became convinced that India was backing Afghanistan in her "cold war" against Pakistan and that India was also backing the Azad Pakhtoonistan movement.

THE BRITISH REPORTER CONVENIENTLY OVERLOOKED THE FACT THAT THE BOOT IS ON THE OTHER LEG WHEN I TOLD HIM THAT FAR FROM INDIA HELPING ANY BODY AGAINST PAKISTAN IT WAS ACTUALLY PAKISTAN THAT TO DIVERT THE PHAKTOONISTAN MOVEMENT HAD CANALIZED THE POVERTY-RIDDEN PATHAN TRIBALS INTO KASHMIR TO LOOT AND PLUNDER THE LAND THAT WAS INDIAN.

"It makes sense indeed. But why doesn't your Government Publicity speak about it?" the British reporter asked me

I had no ready reply for the question put to me but I believe our Government publicity abroad could look into it.

STARLET IN SWIMMING POOL

MARCO POWERS, Hollywood starlet, spends most of her leisure hours basking in the California sunshine at a Hollywood bathing pool.

OVER RACIAL BARRIERS

Edward "Duke", Ellington, noted U.S. Negro composer and orchestra leader, presents President Truman the original score of his contribution to the new "Portrait of New York Suite" which will be recorded shortly by Arture Tascanini and the National Broadcasting company symphony orchestra. Ellington holds an honorary degree in music from Wilberforce University, Ohio, though he is completely a self-educated man. His instrument is the piano.

CONCH-SHELL IN RELIGION

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(Continued from Page 2)

shell is used as a receptacle for holy water.

In Buddhist literature the conch-shell is the symbol of the preaching of the Buddha as well as of the feminine principle (A. Getty). The couch-shell forms one of the Eight Glorious Emblems of Buddhism.

In Orissa a tribe, known as the Beauties, are the traditional custodians of the conch-shell, which is blown on all social and religious festivals.

The conch-shell blown at the beginning of one's journey is considered auspicious as it forbodes a prosperous journey, and success in one's undertakings.

The wild aboriginal races of India still follow the most primitive methods of personal adornment. Bones of animals, tusks of wild boar, bird feathers, and shells afford endless supply of personal ornaments to the savage tribes of the Indian forests.

Hindu women, till lately, wore on their wrists bracelets of conch-shells as a mark of purity. A religious ceremony was performed before ornamenting the hands with these braclets. The bracelets were placed on a plate, and offerings of vermillion, green blades of grass, and rice were made to it. This kind of ornament was also highly favoured by the great goddess of Energy. The religious mendicants in villages recite songs describing a domestic quarrel between her and her husband, "the ascetic deity presiding over destruction, who once owing to poverty could not afford to satisfy the wish of his wife to have a new set of shell bracelets." In the prehistroic age iron bracelets were worn by women to avoid ill-luck to their husbands. The women only put off these bracelets on the death of their husbands.

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Bracelets made of conch-shell are called in Sanskrit "Sankha". They are made by cutting the shells into small amulets, and then dyed with lac. These are often decorated with foil, beads and other ornamentation. Mr. Locke, in his list of articles contributed to the Vienna Universal Exhibition, writes, "The Sankharis or shell workers at Dacca distingish the several shells and their various qualities by the names of Titkur, Pati, Lalpati, Albela, Dhala, Kulai, and Shurti, the Titkuri being the best in quality of grain, lustre, and suitability for fine cutting and delicate finish. There is considerable variety in the patterns of these Sankha bracelets, from the rude broad flat ring, to the thin delicate amulet, rounded, or with notched or beaded edges carved with tigers' heads enriched with ornamental incising, and illuminated by touches of tinsel, lac-colour, gilding, etc."

The Prince of Wales Museum has three conch-shells in its collection. These are very interesting pieces belonging to the Sir Ratan Tata and the Sir Dorab Tata Collections These particular conch-shells are those as used in ceremonial processions where they are blown at regular intervals along the route to attract the attention of the people of the place through which the procession passes. A bronze rectangular plaque is of one of these conch-shells made in Tibet in the 18th century, and has a perforated screen overlapping, containing panels with the figures of gods and goddesses. The central panel is parcel gilt. Some large conch-shells, having carvings of busts of human figures in circular panels, are useful as drawing-room ornaments.

It is said that conch-shells, whose whirls run from right to left, are supposed to bring good fortune to their possessors, an idea that is probaply due to the fact that such conch-shells are extremely rare.

Mourning Dove

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By Louise Townsend Nicholl

Delete the C in oob;
The dove's dim syllable
As word is untranslatable.
This hollowness contains no consonant,
Only the pure emotion of the vowel,
The less articulate but more profound.
Close to the root and absolute of sound—
The labial of sorrow, iterant,
Its tone of timelessness
Sounding the same abyss
With each renewal.
..Deep through the world it comes in muted dole.
The soft relentless pulsing of the soul.

"Saturday Review"

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

With neither side vulnerable, you are North with the following cards:

♠ 9 5 4
♡ K Q J 9 8 6
◇ J 7 3
♣ 5

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	2♡	Pass
3♠	Pass	?	

What do you bid?

WITH spades as trumps, you have a probable two ruffing tricks plus whatever tricks South can get out of the heart suit. So your hand is clearly worth another bid. But you should not bid four spades. If partner cannot support your hearts, he must be strong enough to bid four spades if you bid four hearts. If he can pass four hearts, your hand will be safer at that contract. This was the complete deal:

NORTH
♠ 9 5 4
♡ K Q J 9 8 6
◇ J 7 3
♣ 5

WEST
♠ 7
♡ 5 4 2
◇ A 10 9 8 6
♣ Q J 9 3

EAST
♠ K 8 6 3
♡ A
◇ Q 5 4 2
♣ K 7 4 2

SOUTH
♠ A Q J 10 2
♡ 10 7 3
◇ K
♣ A 10 8 6

What North did was to raise the spades, and West opened the club queen. South took the ace and led a heart to the jack, won by East's ace. The diamond return was by West's ace and West continued by leading the diamond ten. South ruffed and led the spade queen, hoping the spades would break. **If they had, he could afford to ruff a diamond return in his hand, or a club return in dummy, draw the trumps and run off dummy's five remaining heart tricks. But East won the spade king and returned a third diamond, reducing south to two trumps.** South then cashed the spade ace and when he got the bad news, he led a heart. East let him win the heart ten and then the best South could do was ruff a club with dummy's last trump and get one more spade trick from his own hand. The contract went down three tricks.

South would have done better, of course, if he had known the distribution of the opponents' hands—but the fact remains that four hearts by North would have been an impregnable contract.

Colonialism Must Go

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(Continued from page 6)

will be strong only if they pursue the most dynamic kind of internal reform programme.

Offer them, in this process, every possible aid. On such a basis, military co-operation, where needed, may be possible. On any other basis it will be either wholly absent or largely useless.

In Indo-China

See the French-Bao Dai involvement in Viet Nam as a liability, the fruit of past errors for which losses now have to be taken. Military involvement here will be more difficult than in Korea. As in Korea, the combination of unfavourable strategic factors and alliance with a wholly unpopular army and regime can only result in disaster.

As the Communist hand tightens on the nationalist movement, we even now may still be able to win support from non-Communist nationalists if we make unequivocally plain that we are committed to help them put an end to French rule and control.

We half-reached in this direction last spring to take the curse off the espousal of the puppet Bao Dai, but then drew back from this position under French pressure.

One chance which may now be worth exploring is consultation with the South Asian nations for a joint initiative, with UN participation and sanction, to prevent the extension of the war in Indo-China by arranging complete French withdrawal, establishing a UN-supervised peace and setting up machinery under which in due course, the Vietnamese people will have an opportunity in a free and supervised election to name a government of their own choice. But we have to be prepared to take the losses that have been earned in Viet Nam. We have to concentrate the most dynamic kind of policy effort in the surrounding countries to contain those losses. We must understand that if we try to fight a war in Viet Nam we will suffer nothing but defeat, whatever the course of the military operations themselves.

Red China

Undercut Russian calculations by boldly switching on the issue of admitting Communist China to the U.N. Russia has more and more clearly been concerned with keeping China from establishing any contacts of its own with the West and keeping it tightly laced into the Russian sphere.

The admittance of Communist China at this time will put the Russians back on the political defensive and strengthen the proof that Russia alone will be responsible for the final breakup of the UN now in view.

It will throw fuel on the Russian-Chinese antagonism, or at least difference, which certainly exists no matter how far below the surface it still lies.

Shift ground radically on colonial matters, especially regarding Africa, and act accordingly in the appropriate councils of the UN. Convince the European nations that their colonial policies are self-defeating. Expand Point Four and see it linked with effective internal reforms in every country where it is applied. In colonies see to it that the programme is made the device through which the people themselves are given an important voice in ts operations.

South Africa

Take a strong position, internally and externally, on the issue of racial discrimination. See, for example, the defeat or shelving of the FEPC as a major defeat for foreign policy, and the friendship of the racialist South African government as worthless if it costs us the friendship of the African people (as well as the confidence of India and Pakistan), who are deeply concerned with South African racialism.

Such would be the elements in a policy that would look at the world as it is and not as it was. A policy like this is needed if the further course of the struggle against totalitarianism is to have any hope in it for a fruitful and democratic outcome. If the Korean episode, and those that will certainly follow, drive American policy farther down the road of complete concentration on military factors, the results, win or lose, in the end will serve only the interests of totalitarianism.

AFTER 1945 THE UNITED STATES ALLOWED THE ATLANTIC CHARTER, TAKEN LITERALLY BY MILLIONS OF ASIANS AND AFRICANS, TO BECOME A SCRAP OF PAPER AS FAR AS ASIA AND AFRICA WERE CONCERNED.

THE COST OF THIS HAUNTS US NOW.

It will haunt us in more troubled times to come. The losses from it may, in fact, be irretrievable. Nevertheless we have to try to retrieve if we value our future. We have to act to associate ourselves in fact, not in words alone, with the desire of people for a better future, with the support of revolutionary change wherever it is needed and wherever people seek it. We have to wrest the monopoly of change from the Russian totalitarians and make it possible on democratic rather than totalitarian terms.

The alternative is a lapse into sterile militarism, bootless sacrifice and the indefinite extension of our epoch of permanent war.

FIRE-FIGHTING DOG

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(Continued from Page 2)

owned by a young French army officer who was killed in the battle between the Dutch and the French in September, 1830, when the former invaded Brussels. The dog sat beside his master's body, licking the fatal wounds, and when the man was finally buried, would not leave the grave. It stayed there for three days and then returned unerringly to the spot where the soldier fell. Here it remained for many days, in spite of the cruel attacks of the inhabitants and children who tried to drive the distracted creature away.

It then so happened that a kindly director from the Belgian Chamber of Deputies passed by as a crowd of ruffians were torturing the dog again. He stopped them, enquired the terrier's history, and decided to install the dog in a permanent kennel at his favourite spot in the open courtyard where his master fell. For seven years the dog lived there immune from harm, but it could never be lured more than a few yards away from the spot, not even with food which it hungered after.

●

Then there was "Gilliemor", a sulky little Scottie owned by the postmaster at Fort William, in Scotland. This dog had a hatred of street-urchins and beggars, whom he would drive fiercely away. He also had a strange liking for funerals and regularly attended nearly all those in the neighbourhood. Sometimes he travelled as much as ten miles to follow in a burial procession, and several times went to two on the same day. "Gilliemor" became a sort of lucky mascot and local people turned his presence at funerals almost into a sort of superstition.

The value of terriers for ratting is well-known, but none were so skilled as two bull terriers which once lived in Hertfordshire. They lived along a canal bank there, belonging to no-one, but always ridded the nearby Malthouse of rats. They both accompanied the malsters on their rounds before locking up the warehouses for the night, and worked in a most ingenious way together. As soon as a door was opened, one dog would rush all around the sides of the room disturbing any rats that might be present, while the other waited at the doorway to kill them. Then the first dog chased round the bags of malt, driving out the rats. In this way the two animals killed more than 2,000 rats in a year. One of them despatched 57 in five minutes, while the other —for they changed posts from time to time—killed six rats, which all rushed to the door, at once.—(APS.)

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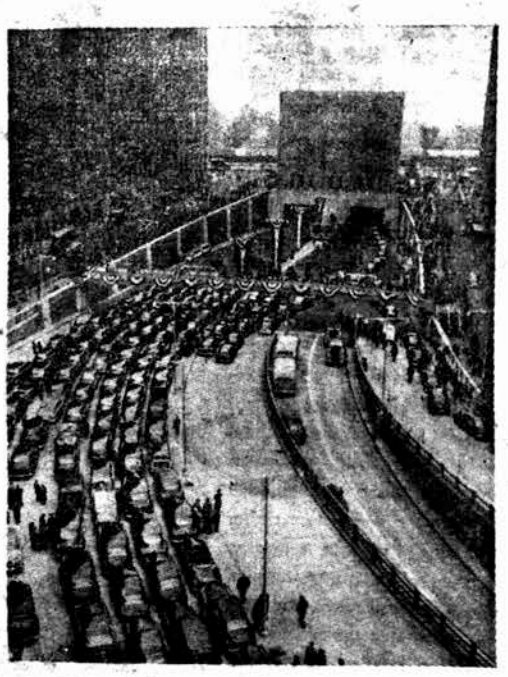
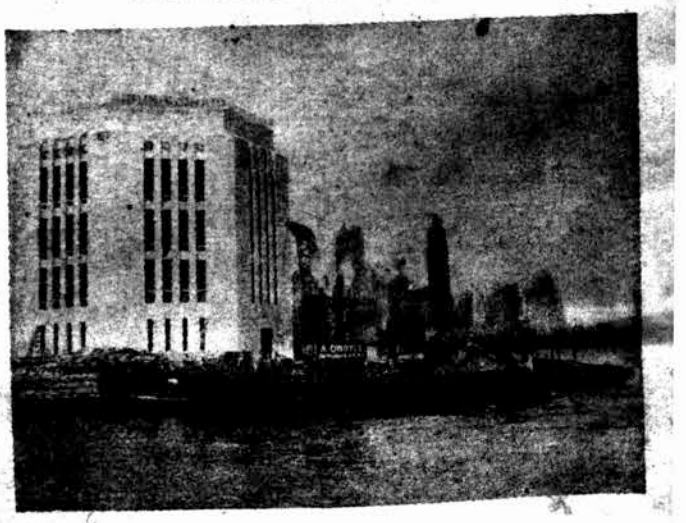
NEW YORK'S UNDERWATER TUNNEL



Hundreds of vehicles passed through the tunnel immediatly after the opening ceremonies. The new route saves 30 minutes on Brooklyn to New York.

Nearly four miles of fluorescent bulbs give glareless light through the tunnel.

VENTILATION TOWER

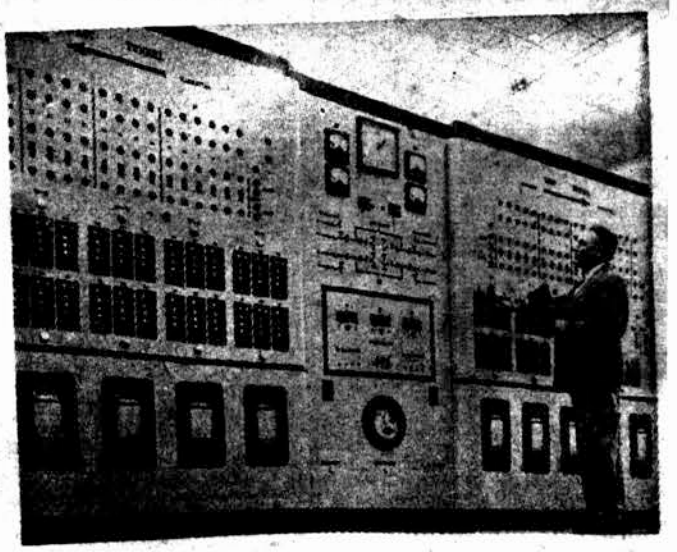


The tunnel is ventilated by 27 large blowers of fresh air. Above is one of the four Ventilating towers on Governor's Island in New York harbour.

FEEDING ROUTES

The Brooklyn-Battery tunnel at the mouth of the East River in New York City lies far below the river's surface. The drawing superimposed on the photograph shows how the two-way tunnel connects some of the city's express ways.

CONTROL SWITCHBOARD



The Switchboard which controls lights, traffic signals and Ventilation units in the tunnel.

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